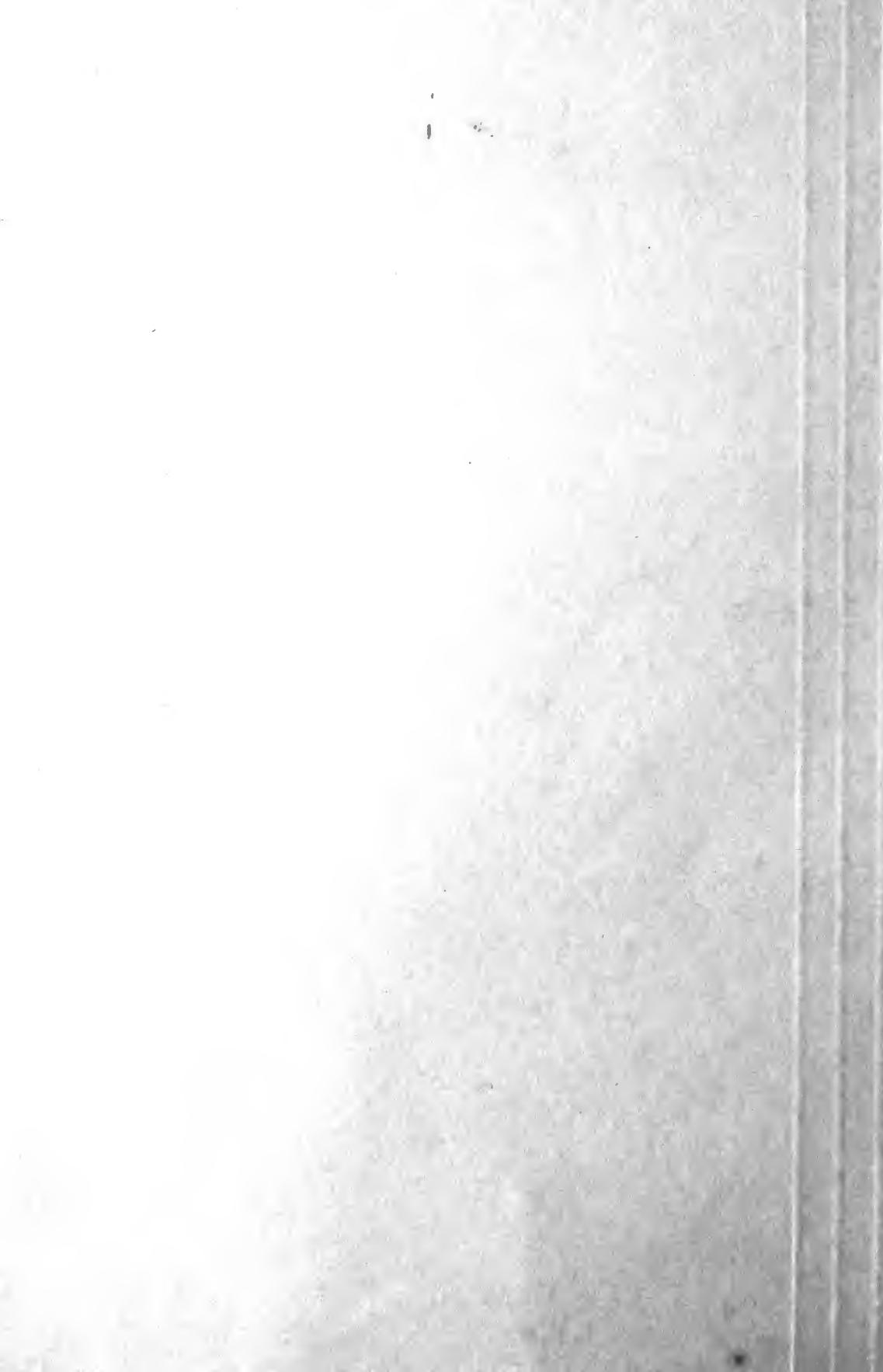


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62.47 Missouri Seed Co.

1914



1426-1428 ST. LOUIS AVE.
KANSAS CITY MO.

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We are always in the market for all kinds of Field Seeds, as Clover, Timothy, Cane Seed, Millet, Kaffir Corn, etc. If you have any to sell, please correspond with us and we will pay the highest market price.

PLEASE BE SURE TO SIGN YOUR NAME

ADDITIONAL ORDER SHEETS SENT ON APPLICATION

SPECIAL NOTICE—Postage on Beans, Peas and Corn, 15c per Quart Extra. Onion Sets, 10c per Quart. Grass and Field Seeds, 8c per Pound extra must be added to the amount of order if wanted by mail. All other Seeds are postpaid.

ORDER SHEET
MISSOURI SEED COMPANY

Please be particular to WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS DISTINCTLY AND IN FULL with EACH ORDER. We are continually receiving orders where this is neglected, and are obliged to hold them until we hear again from the writer. Be sure to give Express Office, as some orders can be sent better and cheaper by prepaid Express than by Mail. Do not send personal checks.

ORDER EARLY, THAT ORDERS MAY BE FILLED BEFORE STOCK IS BROKEN
POSITIVELY NO GOODS SENT C. O. D. OUR TERMS ARE CASH WITH ALL ORDERS.

ORDER No.
Packed by
Date
Sacks
Box Bills
Total No. Pkgs.

Missouri Seed Company, Kansas City, Mo., Sta. A.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| Forward by | State on this line whether wanted by Mail, Express (and Company) Freight (and Route) | to | Amount Enclosed, \$ |
| Your Name | | | Money Order \$ |
| P.O. Box, Street or Rural Delivery | | | Bank Draft \$ |
| Postoffice | | | Cash \$ |
| County | | | Stamps \$ 2c Stamps Preferred |
| Station or Exp. Office | | | Total, \$ |
| | | | Date 1914 |

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, he must notify us at once, and we will give instructions for disposition of goods.

MISSOURI SEED CO.

Other Articles Bushels Quarts Pounds Ounces Packages

NAMES OF SEEDS OR OTHER ARTICLES WANTED

Price Total



GARDEN AND FARM CALENDAR

Information given here applies for Kansas City and climate and location similar; for other sections allowances must be made according as they are early or later. Moon phases based on central time.

JANUARY.

| D. H. M. | | | D. H. M. | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| F. Q. 4 8 9 A. M. | L. Q. 18 7 30 P. M. | N. M. 26 1 34 A. M. | F. Q. 1 9 3 A. M. | N. M. 23 10 33 A. M. | L. Q. 15 9 20 A. M. |
| F. M. 12 0 9 A. M. | N. M. 26 1 34 A. M. | | F. M. 8 0 18 A. M. | F. Q. 30 2 24 P. M. | |

Prepare hot beds, start in them early Cabbage, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower, Onion and Pansy, and some other flower seeds which require transplanting.

OUTDOORS—As the weather will permit, prepare the ground for later crops. Top-dress Asparagus beds with manure and salt or kainite; mulch Strawberries with straw; prune trees and small bush fruits, haul leaves and compost them with manure.

FEBRUARY.

| D. H. M. | | | D. H. M. | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| F. Q. 3 5 33 A. M. | L. Q. 17 4 23 A. M. | N. M. 24 7 2 P. M. | F. M. 10 0 35 P. M. | | |
| | | | | | |

If not already sown, start in hot beds or cold frames early Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower, Onion and flower seeds for transplanting; late in the month Egg Plants and Peppers. These require warmer beds than the other seeds mentioned.

OUTDOORS—The last of the month, if favorable weather, sow early Peas, Spring Kale, Beets, Spinach, Carrots, Celery, Radish and Parsley. Set Onion sets, Horseradish, Asparagus and Rhubarb. Plant trees and bush fruits. Sow Kentucky Blue Grass for lawn. Prepare and sow Tobacco beds. Canada Field Peas with Oats for early hay. Clover and Grass seeds can be sown this month, also Rape for grazing and soiling.

MARCH.

| D. H. M. | | | D. H. M. | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| F. Q. 5 0 3 A. M. | L. Q. 18 2 39 P. M. | N. M. 26 1 9 P. M. | F. M. 11 11 18 P. M. | | |
| | | | | | |

Seeds for early plants can now be started in cold frames or window boxes instead of hot beds. Tender seeds, such as Egg Plants, Peppers and tender flower seeds, require a little more heat.

OUTDOORS—The sooner most hardy seeds are in, the better. We name them in the order in which they should be sown. Garden Peas in varieties for succession, Onion, Celery, Spinach, Leek, Parsley, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Asparagus, Carrot, Parsnip and Salsify. Plant Irish Potatoes, Asparagus, Rhubarb roots and Onion sets if not already done. Set out Cauliflower, Cabbage, Onion and Lettuce plants from hot beds after these have hardened by leaving the glass open at nights. Sow Herbs in a warm border. Sow Cabbage seed for summer crop. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds; also this is the proper month for sowing Kentucky Blue Grass for lawn.

FOR THE FARM—Oats, Canada Field Peas, with Oats, Clover seeds, Grass seeds of all sorts, Tobacco seeds, should all be sown quickly. Plant Artichokes for hogs, sow Dwarf Essex Rape.

APRIL.

| D. H. M. | | | D. H. M. | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| F. Q. 3 2 41 P. M. | L. Q. 17 2 52 A. M. | N. M. 25 6 22 A. M. | F. M. 10 8 28 A. M. | | |
| | | | | | |

Seeds that have not previously been put in as recommended in the preceding months can still be sown in beds in the open ground. Summer Cabbage, Lettuce and Tomatoes should be sown for succession to follow the earliest sorts; likewise Beets, Radish, Peas. The first planting of Herbs, Corn, Snap Beans and Okra can be made early this month, and Cucumber, Squash, Cantaloupe and Watermelon the latter part, if the weather is favorable; otherwise defer until May. Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Onion and Beet plants, which have been started earlier, should be transplanted; also Strawberry plants set, as this is the best month. Sweet Potatoes can be put in hot beds previously used for Cabbage. Lawn Grass can still be sown, and all Clover and Grass seeds. Sow Mangel Wurtzel and Stock Beets. Plant Corn for early crop.

MAY.

| D. H. M. | | | D. H. M. | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| F. Q. 3 1 29 A. M. | L. Q. 16 5 12 P. M. | N. M. 24 9 35 P. M. | F. M. 9 4 31 P. M. | | |
| | | | | | |

This is the month for sowing most tender seeds out of doors, and all other seeds which were not sown previously can still be put in out of doors. If Cucumber, Cantaloupe, Watermelon and Squash have not been planted, put them in as early as possible. Snap Beans for succession, Lima and Pole Beans, first planting should be made early. Cabbage seed for fall and winter use should be sown about the 15th; also Black-Eye Peas for winter use. Set out plants for Tomato, Pepper, Sweet Potatoes and Egg Plant. Continue sowing flower seeds.

FOR THE FARM—Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurtzel for winter feeding and stock can still be sown; also all Sorghums, Millet, Fodder Plants, Cow Peas, Soja, Navy and Velvet Beans can be planted. Set out Tobacco plants latter part of the month. Keep down weeds and destroy the first crop of insects effectually.

JUNE.

| D. H. M. | | | D. H. M. | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| F. Q. 1 9 3 A. M. | N. M. 23 10 33 A. M. | L. Q. 15 9 20 A. M. | F. M. 23 10 33 A. M. | | |
| F. M. 8 0 18 A. M. | F. Q. 30 2 24 P. M. | | | | |

Set out Cabbage, Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper and Sweet Potato plants. Sow Tomato for late crop; likewise late Cabbage and Cauliflower for winter use. Plant Okra, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Squash and Pumpkin for late use, and Snap and Pole Beans and Sweet Corn for succession.

FOR THE FARM—Sow the Millets, Cow Peas, Sorghum, Soja Beans, Navy Beans, and plant late Corn. Mangel Wurtzel Beets can yet be sown for stock, but the seed should be soaked twenty-four hours before sowing.

JULY.

| D. H. M. | | | D. H. M. | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| F. M. 7 9 0 A. M. | N. M. 22 9 38 P. M. | L. Q. 15 2 32 A. M. | F. Q. 29 6 51 P. M. | | |
| | | | | | |

Plant Snap Beans for succession and Sugar Corn for late roasting ears. Set out late Cabbage plants for winter use, likewise Celery plants. This is the best month to sow Ruta-baga, and they do best in rows. Plant Cucumbers for pickling and table, and late Potatoes for winter use.

FOR THE FARM—Sow German or Hungarian Millet for hay or fodder; likewise Corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Buckwheat can be sown for bees as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant Navy Beans and Cow Peas. Sow Crimson Clover at the last working of Corn.

AUGUST.

| D. H. M. | | | D. H. M. | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| F. M. 5 7 41 P. M. | N. M. 21 7 26 A. M. | L. Q. 13 7 56 P. M. | F. Q. 27 11 52 P. M. | | |
| | | | | | |

Continue planting Snap Beans for the table and pickles. If any Cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once; likewise Celery plants. Trim off the tops of Celery before planting, if the plants are large. Sow Lettuce seed for fall use; likewise Endive. Sow Spinach and Kale. Finish sowing Ruta-baga seed. All kinds of Turnip seeds can be sown during this month. Crimson Clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place where crops have been cleared off; if it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under.

FOR THE FARM—Buckwheat, Rye and Barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing, and afterwards will make a crop of grain.

SEPTEMBER.

| D. H. M. | | | D. H. M. | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| F. M. 4 9 1 A. M. | N. M. 19 4 33 P. M. | L. Q. 12 0 48 P. M. | F. Q. 26 7 3 A. M. | | |
| | | | | | |

Sow Lettuce, put out Onion Sets, sow Winter Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, Mustard, Corn Salad and Kale. Sow Kentucky Blue Grass; nothing adds more to the attractiveness and beauty of a home than a nicely kept, green lawn.

FOR THE FARM—Sow Crimson Clover this month. All kinds of Grass and Clover seeds and Winter and Sand Vetch. Continue to grow Barley and Rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain.

OCTOBER.

| D. H. M. | | | D. H. M. | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| F. M. 4 0 59 A. M. | N. M. 19 1 33 A. M. | L. Q. 12 4 33 A. M. | F. Q. 25 5 44 P. M. | | |
| | | | | | |

Put out Onion sets. Sow Turnips for salad, Kale, Mustard, Spinach and Lettuce. Sow Lawn Grass seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Sow Pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants.

FOR THE FARM—All kinds of Grass and Clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier Clover seed is put in, the better. Sow Wheat, Rye, Barley, Vetches.

NOVEMBER.

| D. H. M. | | | D. H. M. | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| F. M. 2 6 49 P. M. | N. M. 17 11 2 A. M. | L. Q. 10 6 37 P. M. | F. Q. 24 8 39 A. M. | | |
| | | | | | |

Sow Lettuce and early varieties of Cabbage in cold frames, leaving the glass off at the time to harden them. Set out Cabbage and Lettuce plants. Lawn Grass seed can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in, the better.

FOR THE FARM—Wheat, Rye, Timothy and Red Top seed can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in, the better.

DECEMBER.

| D. H. M. | | | D. H. M. | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| F. M. 2 1 21 P. M. | N. M. 16 9 35 P. M. | L. Q. 10 6 32 A. M. | F. Q. 24 3 25 A. M. | | |
| | | | | | |

The only seeding that can be done this month is in the hot bed or greenhouse. Cabbage and Lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month, and Beets, Radish and Lettuce can be forced for winter use. The winter growing of Lettuce in hot beds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory.

1872

1914

SEED ANNUAL

Missouri Seed Company

To Our Patrons:

Again we take pleasure in sending you a copy of our 1914 Seed Annual. We wish to thank our many friends for their continued patronage.

We wish you a happy year, and that it may bring a full measure of prosperity. We urge you to exercise diligence in selecting your seeds, and recommend to your consideration our celebrated "MISSOURI BRAND" seeds.

It is not necessary for us to tell our old customers of the quality of our seeds; the results obtained have proven their excellence.

From those who receive this catalogue, and who have never used our seeds, we urgently solicit a trial order, believing that it will result in your becoming a permanent customer.

The failure of many to supply the proper soil and cultivation, makes it impossible for us or any seedsman, to guarantee seeds; therefore we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, he must notify us at once, and we will give instructions for disposition of goods.

GARDEN SEEDS—The crops are a fair average, excepting Beans, Radish, Parsnip, Beet, Lettuce and Turnip. The supply of many varieties of these will likely be exhausted early.

FIELD SEEDS—Owing to the severe drought throughout the Central West and Southwest, the crops of Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Millet and Corn, are shortest in years, and prices are extremely high. The supply is very limited, and we urge you to cover your requirements early. White and Alsike Clover are again short, and prices will rule high.

The crop of Red Clover is only a medium one, but better than last season, and values are lower. The crop of Alfalfa is large, and prices are lower than for years. Timothy is a short crop, also Red Top, with a consequent advance in values.

All prices quoted in this catalogue are subject to market fluctuations, but we will supply our customers at the lowest possible prices, consistent with good quality.

Please state, in case stock of any variety of seed ordered is exhausted, if we shall return money or substitute an equal value of some near variety.

We have long made a study of the kinds of seeds best adapted to the Western trade, and both farmers and gardeners will find our suggestions of value. Dealers buying their first stocks will be gladly assisted in their choice of such varieties as will meet with most ready sale in their vicinity.

The amount of seed and the distance apart to plant are noted in the description of every variety in this catalogue. For the depth the general rule is: Cover seed equal to four times the smallest diameter.

TERMS.

Our Terms Are Strictly Cash With Order.

We do not send goods C. O. D. unless 15 per cent of the money is sent with the order. Goods can be sent C. O. D. by freight or express.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Remittances may be made by draft on New York, St. Louis, Chicago or Kansas City, Postoffice Order, Express Co.'s Money Order or Registered Letters. If local checks are sent, 15 cents must be added to cover exchange. We take postage stamps to any amount.

HOW TO ORDER—It is important that you write plainly your Name, Postoffice, Rural Route Box No. in County and State in blank provided for that purpose at upper left-hand corner of order sheet. Occasionally we have received small orders in which the name or address have been omitted, making it impossible for us to send the goods. Take our advice and order early, thereby avoiding delay which is almost inevitable if you wait until planting time. Use our order sheet and envelope in sending in order and keep a copy of the same.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED—We guarantee safe arrival of all seeds. Strict observance of preceding paragraph is requested.

PERISHABLE GOODS—Onion Sets, Seed Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Artichokes and Sweet Potato Plants are always shipped out in the very best condition and carefully packed, but as they are subject to damage in transit, owing to excessive heat and cold, or other causes which we cannot control, the purchaser must assume all risks and no claim for damages can be allowed.

IF YOU ARE A MARKET GARDENER, send for Gardeners' and Planters' Price List.

If you have any new or rare varieties of seed we would be pleased to receive small samples for our trial ground.

We will mail seed to any foreign country in the Postal Union for catalogue prices. Not more than 12 ounces are allowed to each package.

BE SURE TO SIGN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS.

Zur Beachtung

Alle Briefe und Anfragen in deutscher Sprache werden Deutsch beantwortet und Bestellungen in deutscher Sprache prompt besorgt.

Descriptive Catalog

: : OF : :

Vegetable and
Field Seeds

GROWN FOR

MISSOURI SEED CO.

We will furnish Garden Seeds at the prices on the following list, postpaid, except **heavy seeds**, such as Beans, Peas, Corn, Onion Sets, Clovers, Grain, Grass Seeds, etc. For these it will be necessary to add to remittances **8 cents per pound and 15 cents per quart** to cover postage. The Parcel Post Seed Rates are the same as usual, 8 cents per pound. Merchandise is rated by eight zones.

See Page 64 for explanation.

DISCOUNTS.

For each \$1.00 sent you are entitled to \$1.25 worth of seeds in **packets and ounces** only. Remember this discount does not apply to seeds sold in larger quantities than ounces, nor to collections of seeds, bulbs, plants or tools. For all these the published price must be sent.

For Garden Seeds in bulk from $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to 1 bushel you may deduct from the catalogue price 5 per cent on orders from \$5.00 to \$10.00 and 10 per cent on orders from \$15.00 to \$20.00.

German, **Spargel**.

French, **Asperge**.

ASPARAGUS.

CULTURE—Thin out the seedlings to 3 or 4 inches in the row and give frequent cultivation during the summer. The following spring dig a trench 18 inches deep and 18 inches wide in which put 8 to 10 inches of well-rotted manure. On this put 3 to 4 inches of good soil and lay the roots 13 to 15 inches apart. Then fill up the trench with good soil, leaving the plants 4 to 6 inches below the surface. In autumn, after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut, burned, the trench filled up level with the ground with good dressing of manure. The plant should not be cut until the third year after planting, so as to let the roots get fully established. An Asparagus bed for family use is more quickly established by planting 2-year-old roots as two years' time is saved by doing so. One oz. for 60 ft. of drill; 1 lb. per acre.

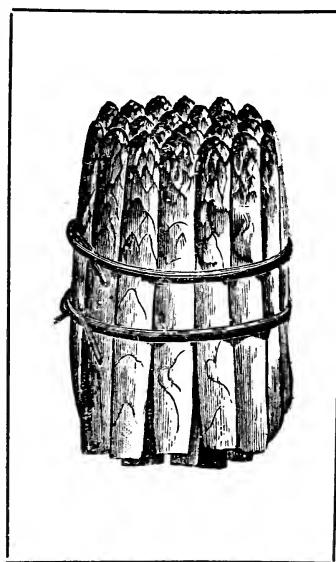
COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A new variety with white shoots, stays white without earthing up or blanching. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

THE PALMETTO—A new production; is not only very early, but is also a good yielder, and is even and regular in its growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—Has long been a standard variety. The shoots are of large size, very productive and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

BARR'S MAMMOTH—The stalks are very large, frequently an inch in diameter, and have closed round heads. They are quick growing, tender and succulent, entirely free from woody fibre. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Can supply strong two-year-old Roots of above varieties at \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000 at express office here. Prices for larger quantities on application.



BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH.

German, Bohnen.

If by mail, postage 15c per quart extra.

French, Haricots.



Stringless Green Pod.



Improved Red Valentine.



Henderson's Bush Lima.

TENNESSEE STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A new bean with very long pods, flat, irregular in shape, bright green, of excellent quality, and one of the finest flat beans on the market. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

GREEN POD VARIETIES.

CULTURE—Plant in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and drop the beans 3 inches apart in the drills. The rows should be 2 to 3 feet apart. Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, and can not be planted until danger of frost is past and the ground has become dry and warm. A sandy loam soil is best. Up to the time of blossoming the plants should have frequent, shallow cultivation. For succession plant every two weeks. 1 quart will plant 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Earliest varieties ready for table in 40 days.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD BUSH—Is the first stringless green-pod dwarf bean in cultivation. It surpasses all others in crisp, tender flavor, and is also very prolific. The pods are ready to market two weeks earlier than Red Valentine. Price, pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

REFUGEE OR BROWN SPECKLED VALENTINE—Hardy abundant bearer, one of the best for pickling. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

GIANT STRINGLESS VALENTINE—The improved Valentine has for a long time been a very popular bean among market gardeners, as well as those growing for their own table. In this new variety we have all the good points of the parent with some marked improvements. The pods produce abundantly, are considerably larger, are round, full, fleshy and brittle. We consider it one of the best Dwarf Green Podded Beans on the market. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

IMPROVED ROUND PODDED EARLY RED VALENTINE—One of the finest green podded varieties for snaps. Ripens ten days earlier than the Early Valentine, is more productive, grows a stronger and more thrifty vine, and yields larger and better filled pods. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

PROLIFIC TREE—Enormously productive; will yield fifty bushels of shelled beans per acre. The dry beans have the appearance of the common **White Navy**, but are more uniform in size and ripening. The plant forms a strong upright tree, about twenty inches high, bearing the pods well up so that they do not touch the ground. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Hardy, prolific and good quality. Recommended for either string or shelled beans. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—A Dwarf form of the Small Lima, and valuable because of its extreme earliness. Vines without runners, but continuing to grow and set pods until stopped by frost. Pods short, fat and containing from 2 to 4 beans; superior quality to the Large Lima. Pkt. 5c; qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.



Burpee's Bush Lima.



Challenge Black Wax.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—A bush form of the true Large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarf, bearing very abundantly, single plants under favorable circumstances yielding from 100 to 150 pods, containing 4 to 6 beans; grows only 20 inches high, branching freely, immense bearer. Pkt. 5c; qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.

YELLOW POD OR WAX VARIETIES.

PENCIL POD WAX—An extremely good, new bean, being very early, very prolific and an excellent flavor. The pods are from 5 to 6 inches long, thick, fleshy, as round as a pencil and absolutely stringless. A beauty in shape, and color of the true waxy type. The best quality in a black seeded variety. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

CHALLENGE BLACK WAX—When ripe the pods are round, yellow, averaging 7 inches in length, very tender and of excellent quality. Beans a glossy black when ripe. A universal favorite snap bean. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX—When ripe the pods are round, yellow, averaging 7 inches in length, very tender and of excellent quality. Beans a glossy black when ripe. A universal favorite snap bean. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

GOLDEN WAX—A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. The pods are meaty and well filled, thick-flat when young and semi-round, of yellow color and fine quality, and entirely stringless even when large enough to shell. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

REFUGEE WAX—Very desirable for snaps or pickles. Pods round, curved, of a beautiful wax color, very fleshy and brittle. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

DAVIS WHITE KIDNEY WAX

The Davis White Kidney Wax is a new and distinct variety; the plant is vigorous, of compact, upright growth. The pods are extra long, straight, oval, clear, waxy white color, and handsome, often growing to the length of 7 or 8 inches, and when fit for use are quite stringless and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX

This bean merits a position among the earliest, hardiest and most productive wax beans ever produced. The pods are very large, smooth and showy, and will readily sell in preference to any other; are tender, stringless and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

MARKET GARDENERS AND TRUCKERS requiring Beans, Peas, Sugar Corn, or other Seeds in quantity, we will be pleased to quote special prices on request.

POLE OR RUNNING.

One qt. for 100 hills, 6 seeds each; 16 qts. per acre.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE—One of the earliest and most prolific; good size and of excellent quality, green or dry. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

WHITE CREASEBACK—Large long pods growing in clusters of from six to twelve, of a silver green, of the best quality for snaps. A good cornhill bean. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

KENTUCKY WONDER—This reliable green-podded entirely stringless variety is the most prolific and best pole bean to plant for "snaps." We know this variety to be especially valuable, and it will set pods nine inches or more long during the hottest weather. Ours is the true Round Pod stock. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

LAZY WIFE—This sort is very popular in many localities; as its name indicates, a handful of choice stringless pods can be secured at a single grab. The pods are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless, and possess a rich, buttery flavor when cooked. The beans are white and make a very good bean for winter use; may be grown either on poles or corn. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

CUT SHORT OR CORN HILL—An old variety very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles; vine medium, not twining tightly; pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white and marked with reddish brown dots. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—This yellow-podded sort is even more prolific than its green-podded namesake. The pods are long and so thick and fleshy that they are frequently greater in thickness than in breadth; they are meaty, entirely stringless, and when cooked, of a delicious, rich, buttery flavor. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

FORD'S MAMMOTH POLE LIMA—The pods are extra large, averaging about eight inches in length; completely filled with large tender beans of finest quality and flavor. Enormously productive. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—One of the most popular pole beans ever known. They are vigorous growers, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, producing continuously to the end of the season. They are more prolific than the ordinary Lima, bearing profusely in clusters of 4 to 6, with 5 or 6 beans in pod. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

BEETS.

German, *Rothe Rübe*.

French, *Bettrave*.

CULTURE—The soil for Beets should be rather light and well enriched. Sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, continue for a succession as late as the middle of July. When the plants are large enough thin them out to stand six inches apart in rows. One ounce to 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre in drills. The early turnip varieties are ready for the table in from 50 to 60 days from sowing seed.

EDMOND'S—Handsome turnip shape, skin deep blood red, flesh dark, and sweet flavor, good marketable size and matures medium early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—A well-known standard variety, rich deep, blood-red color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

ECLIPSE—Has become exceedingly popular for its extreme earliness, possessing all the qualities requisite in a first-class beet. The roots are bright, glossy red, fine grained and delicious. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

EGYPTIAN TURNIP—A standard sort, being from 8 to 10 days earlier than the old Blood Turnip. The roots are large in size and the flesh is in alternate rings of white and deep red. Owing to the smallness of the tops it can be planted very close. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.



Kentucky Wonder



1 Crosby's Egyptian. 3 Eclipse.
2 Early Blood. 4 Early Egyptian.

DEWING'S IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP—An excellent blood turnip variety, about a week earlier than the Blood Turnip, deep blood-red color; fine form, excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—The earliest beet in the market, a selection from the old market beet Crosby's Egyptian retains the earliness of the parent stock, and has added thickness, giving it a more desirable shape; it is dark red, almost black in color, and of finer quality than the Egyptian, being sweeter and even more tender and smooth. The most desirable sort of small beets for early market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

LONG, SMOOTH BLOOD—An excellent late variety for keeping over winter. Flesh dark red, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

CRIMSON GLOBE—A money-maker for the gardener and unequaled for the table. An extremely handsome, early or main-crop variety, of medium size, almost globe shape and entirely free from rootlets, leaving the skin entirely smooth. The roots average 10 inches in circumference, the foliage is small and of a rich bronze purple. The flesh is a rich blood red, slightly zoned and of the finest quality, always sweet and tender, never stringy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

HALF LONG BLOOD—The roots are about one-half as long as Long Blood, but weigh nearly as much. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

SWISS CHARD—The leaves are used extensively for greens. The stems can be used like Asparagus. Is a healthful food, and should be eaten plentifully. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

MANGEL AND SUGAR BEETS.

Stock Feeding Varieties. One oz. to 100 ft. drill, 2 to 3 ft. each way; 5 lbs. per acre. Special prices for large quantities.

We cannot recommend too strongly the increased use of Mangels and Sugar Beets for feeding cattle, sheep and hogs.

They make a much heavier yield than turnips and are much more nutritious. Fed to milch cows, they largely increase the quantity of milk. Try them. Plant in April or May.

The following varieties are easily grown and harvested; their value cannot be overestimated. They keep well during the winter and furnish a great abundance of cattle food at a small cost.

MAMMOTH RED MANGEL—A celebrated variety, sometimes called Jumbo. A very heavy cropper, growing enormous in size, but of fine texture and quality. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

GIANT HALF SUGAR—This variety unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN—A variety out of which much sugar has been made abroad; skin a cream color; flesh white; an average of 15 tons can be produced per acre. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

GOLDEN TANKARD—Very showy, oval in form; flesh white, rich golden skin. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR—This beet grows to a large size; will yield almost as much in bulk as the best mangels, and contains a larger percentage of sugar. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

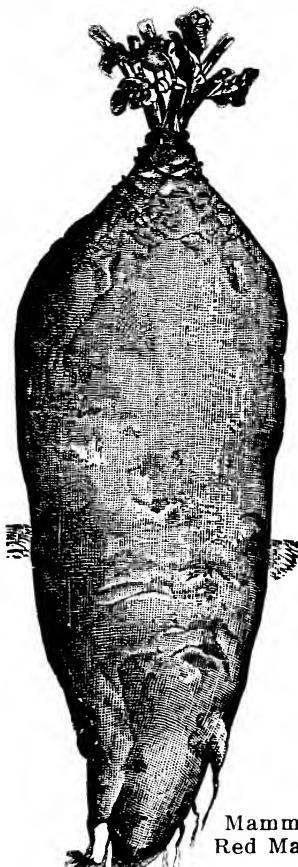
German, Rosenkohl.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CULTURE—Sow in hotbed in February and March and treat same as cabbage. 1 oz. for about 2,000 plants. 2 oz. for an acre. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.



Imperial Sugar Beet.



Mammoth Red Mangel.

German, Kopf Kohl oder Kraut.

CABBAGE.

French, Chou Pomme.

CULTURE—For early summer use sow in hotbed in February or March. Before transplanting to the open ground they should be hardened off by exposing them gradually to the night air. For winter use sow in open ground in May or June, taking care in either case not to let the plants stand too closely, as this makes them "spindling." When five or six inches high, transplant in rows two feet apart one way and 12 to 18 inches the other, according to variety, burying to the first leaf, whatever the stem length. Hoe frequently, drawing the earth up about the plants until they begin to head.

One oz. for 2,000 plants; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of seed in beds to transplant one acre. Ready for the table in from 100 to 160 days from seed, according to varieties.

To market gardeners generally no vegetable is of greater importance than the cabbage, and to many growers the success or failure of this crop means gain or loss for the year. You cannot afford to take any risk in buying seed. Our cabbage seed is the best that can be grown, raised only from carefully selected, solid heads.

Earliest Pointed or Oblong Varieties.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Among its merits may be mentioned its large size of head for an early sort, small outside foliage and its uniformity in producing a crop. The heads begin to mature the latter end of June to the first of July, and may be cut in succession for several weeks, and we recommend it as the best pointed head variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—A good variety for general use, being a sure header. Comes in about three weeks later than the first early sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



field, but produces much larger, heavier heads, averaging ten pounds each, very solid although small cored, and of excellent quality. The leaves are always tightly folded, permitting close planting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; 1 lb. \$5.00.

ALL HEAD EARLY—The deep, nearly round heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color as well as in shape and size. It is now recognized as the best of all early Cabbages. If sown about the 20th of July and put away when two-thirds grown (put head up), the heads will come out as "hard as bullets" in the spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER—This variety is about ten days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but being about double the size; it may be classed as one of the best large early cabbages. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

ALL SEASONS—Also called Henderson's Succession. Heads very large, round, solid and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts, remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD—Only a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield; much larger and not so pointed. Uniformly large and solid. A great favorite with gardeners because of its large size and fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY FLAT OR ROUND VARIETIES.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Excellent second early, sure-heading, reliable cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—A superb new round-headed variety developed through careful selection by one of the best growers in the celebrated Danish Cabbage country. It matures as early as Charleston Wake-

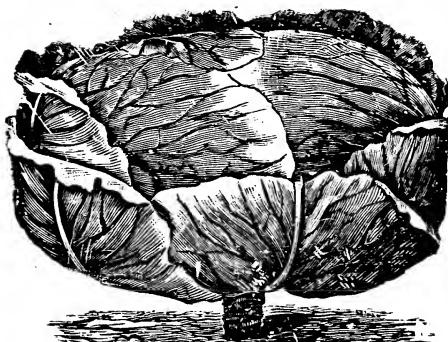


All Head Early.

CABBAGE—LATE VARIETIES.



Sure Head.



Lake Premium Flat Dutch.



St. Louis Market.

SURE HEAD—Rightly named Sure Head, never failing to make a remarkably fine, solid round head, with few outer leaves. It is a strong, vigorous grower, ripening late for main crop and uniform in size and color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

LATE PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH—An improved large drumhead strain, which is pronounced by the gardeners to be one of the finest strains of late cabbages. Heads very large and heavy, never failing to make solid, uniform heads in size and color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

SHORT STEM DRUM HEAD LOUISVILLE—Round, flattened at the top, uniform in shape and size. Has a very short stem, grows very compact, the leaves all turning in to form the head; we believe it to be one of the finest strains for fall use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

DUTCH WINTER OR DANISH BALLHEAD

—The heads are of medium size, averaging a weight of eight pounds, are solid and deep and of fine white color. It is very hardy, will stand drouth, heat or excessive moisture and keep better than any other sort. The heads being just as perfect and solid when taken up in the spring as when they were put away in the fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

ST. LOUIS MARKET LATE—As the name indicates, is a late variety, grown by East St. Louis and Kansas City gardeners almost exclusively; it seldom fails to make a crop. Good-sized heads, round, but usually somewhat flattened, can be cut as early as any main crop sort; but one of its chief merits is that it continues to grow long after other sorts have matured, and it gets bigger and better the longer it stands; even after maturing it will stand for weeks without bursting, and keeps splendidly during the winter, and is one of the very best keepers. It is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use, and stands shipment better than any other late sort. Our customers give it unqualified praise and say they never before have had so fine a crop as last year from our seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—This is by far the best, largest and surest red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent of the plants will form extra fine heads. The best of the red cabbages. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

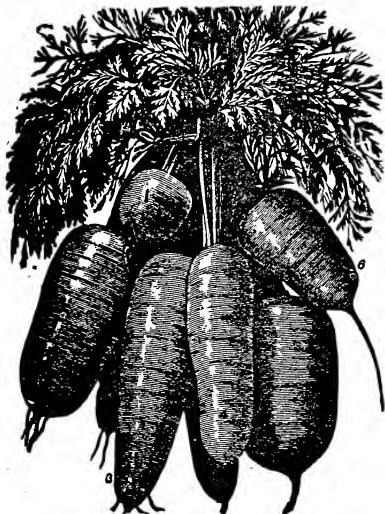
DRUMHEAD SAVOY—An excellent winter and spring family cabbage, partaking partially of the size of the Drumhead and of the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers; for family use it is equaled by none. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

HOW TO SET SMALL SEEDS TO GROW IN HOT, DRY WEATHER.

Laying boards over the rows where small seeds are sown will conserve the moisture and bring up almost any seeds, even though the weather be hot and dry. After the seeds sprout and make their appearance, raise the boards an inch or two above the surface of the ground, to give light and air, supporting them at the ends with little cross sticks until the plants get sufficient growth and strength to withstand the heat. If it is very hot and dry, the boards can be raised to a height of two or three inches until the plants become thoroughly established.

CARROTS.

German, Moehre oder Gelbe Rueben.



1. Early Forcing.
2. Danvers.
3. Long Orange.
4. Chantenay.
5. Ox Heart.
6. Earlyhorn.

and rich orange color, extra fine quality and very productive; in fact it is an ideal summer variety in every respect. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

EARLY FRENCH FORCING—The earliest variety and one largely grown for forcing purposes. It makes a small almost globe-shaped root of an orange red color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

LONG ORANGE—A standard field variety, very desirable for stock, but also used for table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

HALF LONG DANVERS—One of the most productive and best for field culture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

CHANTENAY—A valuable strain of half-long, which is large at shoulder; stump rooted. Finest for market, family and stock. Yields well; easy to dig. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

HALF LONG SCARLET—Pointed—A fine intermediate variety, bright scarlet, smooth, large, excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN—A general favorite for early crops. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

BELGIAN CARROTS—Yellow Belgian—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c. Long White Belgian—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c. Used for stock feeding.

WE PAY POSTAGE on Vegetable Seeds, except on Beans, Peas and Corn, where 15c per quart is required extra; and on Onion Sets, where 10c is required.

We sell our Plant Setter described on Page 59 under guarantee, and money refunded in case it fails to do all we claim for it.

French, Carrots.



German, Blumenkohl.

CAULIFLOWER.

CULTURE—One ounce for about 2,000 plants, 2 oz. per acre; transplanted like cabbage and when heading tie the leaves on the top together to protect the crown from exposure to the sun and rain.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth, and very short outer leaves, thus allowing plants 30 inches apart in each way. We recommend it highly. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25.

EXTRA EARLY ERFURT—The best in general cultivation for forcing and open ground. Head close, compact and large, measuring from 7 to 10 inches in diameter. Plants are quite dwarf and seldom fail to form good size, symmetrical heads of flowers. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25.

CHICORY—Large Rooted—Leaves and stems used as salad, like Endive; root edible; if dried, roasted and ground can be used like coffee. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CHIVES (Schnittlauch)—The Chives are small members of the onion tribe, leaves very slender and appear very early in the spring; can be shorn several times during the season and used for flavoring soups and salads. Bulbs 25c per bunch, postpaid. Seed 10c pkt.

CRESS—German, Garten Cresse; French, Cressom. Double curled or pepper-grass. Used as a small salad. Sow very thickly in shallow drills at short intervals throughout the season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

WATER CRESS—Hardy perennial, growing readily on the banks of streams or ponds. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

COLLARDS (Georgia)—Headless variety of cabbage, the leaves used for boiling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

CORN SALAD—Broad Leaved—Also called Fetticus or Lambs' Lettuce—A small, refreshing salad, used as a substitute for lettuce during the winter and spring months. It may be sown very early in the spring when it will be ready for use in five or six weeks. It is usually sown in the fall. For winter use sow shallow in rows, one foot apart, during August or September. When winter approaches, put on a very light covering of hay or straw. The plants are hardy and will remain green and fit for use all winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

HOW TO MAKE AND CARE FOR A HOT-BED.

MAKING THE FRAME.

If it can be done, the hotbed should be given a southern exposure so that all the sun-light possible may be obtained. This is important, as plant growth depends as much on sunlight as on heat or moisture. The frame can be made to any required size, but one 3x6 feet will generally be sufficiently large to grow all the plants needed for a family garden. The sash or glass cover may be made to order by any carpenter, or ordinary window sash, which can be purchased at any lumber yard, may be used. Having secured the sash, construct the frame accordingly. It can be made in a short time and at a small cost. It is fitted snugly; no bottom is necessary. The front, or south side of the frame should be made of boards eight inches wide, and the back, or north side, at least four inches higher. This provides sufficient slope to shed rain, and secures the full benefit of the sun.

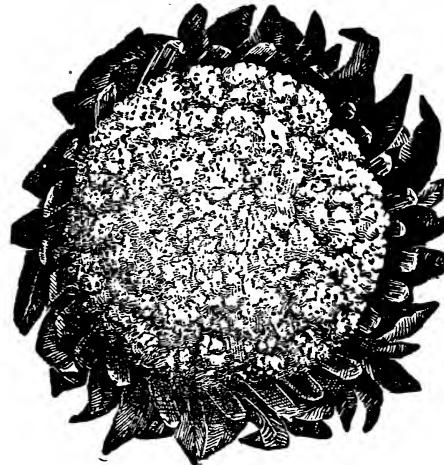
PREPARING THE MANURE.

Fresh horse manure containing a good part of straw or hay bedding is the best heating material; it should not be over six weeks old, and should be forked over several times and shaken apart and restacked, the object being to get the entire pile into a uniform heap. If dry, it must be watered to start fermentation. When the manure is ready for use, spread it over the ground, making the bed two feet larger each way than the size of the frame. Shake out each forkful carefully and tramp it down solid until the bed of manure is about two feet high, solid and compact; now put on the frame and cover the manure with a layer of three inches of rich, fine, moist soil, spreading it even and level and bank up the outside with earth to within six inches of the top on all sides. In a few days the bed will become very hot and the temperature will run up to 110 or 120 degrees, but in a few days more will fall to 90 degrees and is then ready to receive the seed. If the seed is sown before the intense heat and steam have passed off, it will surely be spoiled and fail to grow; great care should be used regarding this.

CARE OF THE BED.

In very cold weather the sash may be covered with an old carpet or mats to keep out the cold, which should be removed every morning to admit the sunlight. Admit air to the bed every bright, warm day; this can easily be done by raising one end of the sash and placing a block under it. The air should be closed off as soon as it becomes the least bit chilly. Water when the soil becomes dry, every day if necessary. Close up the bed early in the evening to retain the heat. As the weather becomes warmer remove the sash entirely during the middle of the day. The object is to obtain strong, stalky plants with healthy, dark-green leaves. If the air is not given regularly the plants will grow rank, weak and thin, and usually die when set out. See page 59 about Plant Setter.

French, Choufleur.



Snowball Cauliflower.

German, Sueszkorn.

SWEET CORN.

French, Mais.

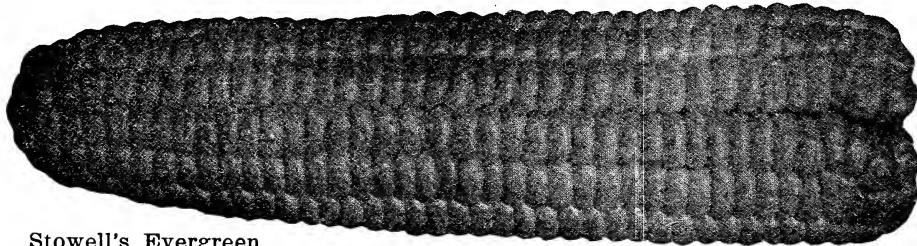
(If by mail, postage, 15c per quart, 8c per pint extra.)

CULTURE—One quart will plant about 200 hills. One-fourth bushel will plant one acre in hills or drills. Sweet corn, being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted before May, or until the ground has become warm. For succession, plant every two weeks in rich ground, in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about half an inch, and thin out three plants to the hill. The extra early varieties can be planted closer. Give frequent and thorough, but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear. In an average season from planting to first fair picking is from 55 to 85 days, according to variety.

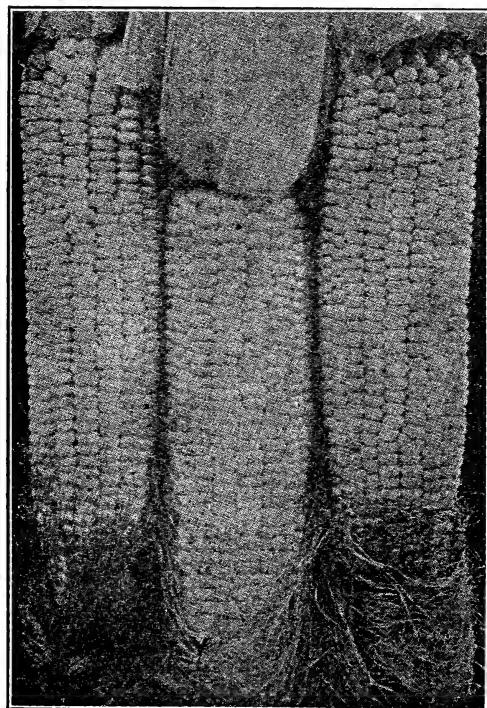
EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—While not a sweet corn, is a tender, white corn for table use. Dwarf stock, small ears, very hardy; can be planted earlier than any sweet corn; mature within sixty days. Pkt. 5c; qt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.

EARLY ADAMS—Same as above but not as early, and has larger ears. Pkt. 5c; qt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.

EARLY MINNESOTA—Very early and excellent sweet corn, ear large and eight-rowed; uniform in size. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.



Stowell's Evergreen.



Early Evergreen.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—The ears are not only of a good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing two good ears to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving good growth to kernels, which are placed irregularly of pearly whiteness. But the greatest merit of the "Country Gentleman" corn is its delicious quality; it is without doubt the sweetest and most tender of all sweet corn, and at the same time with ears of good size. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

WHITE EVERGREEN—It is a high-bred type of Stowell's Evergreen, so long known as the finest main crop corn—only it is pure white. The stalks are of strong, vigorous growth six to seven feet high. The ears are very large and uniformly well filled to the tip with long, slender grains of the purest whiteness and most delicious sweet flavor, and we can recommend it very highly. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

ZIGZAG EVERGREEN—The grains are placed irregularly of zigzag fashion on the cob. This in sweet corn is always an indication of sweetness. Ears large. One of the best late kinds. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

GOLDEN BANTAM—Extremely hardy, can be planted earlier than any other true sweet corn, thus producing the earliest supply. Ears 6 inches long, with 8 rows of grains, which are a golden yellow when ready for use. Can be planted thickly, and every stalk should have from 2 to 3 perfect ears. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

EARLY CHAMPION—The Earliest Large Sweet Corn Grown. This new variety is without question the earliest large sweet corn yet introduced, being only a few days later than the first early small sorts. Ears very large; in fact, many of the ears grow fully as large as Evergreen. It is 10 and 12-rowed and pure white in color, very sweet, tender and full of milk, yielding two and three ears to the stalk. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25.

WHITE MEXICAN—This early variety has all the delicious sweetness of Black Mexican, which was known before the introduction of this new white corn, to be the sweetest of all the sweet corns. It is a grand acquisition for the market gardener as well as for family use. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25.

EARLY EVERGREEN—Large ears, about 8 inches long and 12 to 16 rowed, and identical in flavor with the famous Stowell's Evergreen, being ten days earlier. It remains green a remarkably long time, the kernels retaining the same sweetness and tenderness characteristic of Stowell's. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

MEDIUM AND LATE VARIETIES.
OLD COLONY—Also called Landreth's Sugar. This variety differs from the Evergreen in that it is a little sweeter and richer in quality, but does not remain so long in use. Stalks about six and one-half feet high, usually bearing two large, sixteen to twenty-rowed ears. The planter may be sure of a great number of marketable ears and as great weight of corn per acre as can be produced by any variety. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The late standard crop variety, and if planted at the same time with earlier kinds will keep the table supplied until October. Is hardy, productive, tender and sugary. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

MAMMOTH EVERGREEN—A late, fine large variety, producing the largest ears of any sweet corn. Of excellent quality, sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

German, Sellerie.

CELERY.

French, Celeri.

One ounce for about 3,000 plants, 4 oz. per acre, in open ground seed bed.

CULTURE—For early celery sow in March in hotbed. For winter use sow in the spring as soon as ground can be put in good, fine condition. The surface of the seed bed should be well raked and made as fine as possible. Sow thinly and cover very lightly; a little sprinkling of earth is all that is necessary. Select a moist place and water if the bed becomes dry. An old sack or carpet thrown over the bed will assist in retaining the moisture. This should be removed as soon as the plants appear. When the plants have reached a height of about four inches, lay off shallow trenches about three feet apart and set out a portion of the plants in good, rich, well-manured soil, about ten inches apart, cutting off the tops. In about two weeks set out another portion, and repeat at intervals of a few weeks until the required number has been set out. This will provide a succession throughout the season. Water during dry weather and keep them growing. Hoe frequently, gradually drawing the soil up about the plants as they grow to secure proper bleaching.

WHITE PLUME—Is ornamental, tender, crisp and of good flavor. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing the earth up with a hoe, the work of blanching is complete. The stalks and inner portions of its leaves and heart are a pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.



Golden Self Blanching.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—One of the standard sorts for early market use. When matured the inner stems and leaves are of a beautiful golden yellow. Crisp, requires very little earthing up to blanch it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.



Giant Prague.

GIANT PRAGUE.

—Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip shaped. The roots are cooked sliced; used with vinegar they make an excellent salad. They are also used for seasoning meats and to flavor soups. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.



White Plume.

MARKET GARDENERS AND TRUCKERS requiring Beans, Peas, Sugar Corn, or other Seeds in quantity, we will be pleased to quote special prices on request.

French, Concombre.

CULTURE—Cucumbers succeed best in rich, loamy soil. As soon as the weather becomes warm and settled, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, with 10 to 12 seed in a hill; cover-one-half inch deep. Slug shot sprinkled on the plants every few days as soon as they are up will protect them from the striped beetle. When all danger from insects is past, thin out the plants leaving three or four of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be picked when large enough, whether required for use or not; if left to ripen on the vines, their productiveness is destroyed.

One ounce for 50 hills; one to two lbs. in hills per acre. Earliest varieties ready for table in 50 to 55 days from seed. Main crop in 65 to 75 days.

EARLY FRAME OR SHORT GREEN—Fruit straight and handsome, with crisp, tender flesh and makes good pickles when young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



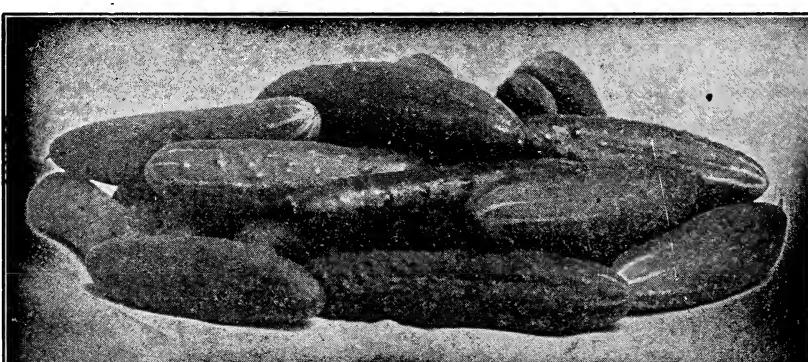
Boston Pickle.

KLONDIKE—This most excellent variety is of recent introduction and destined to become the most popular sort in cultivation. The fruits are of large, uniform size, most handsome appearance and delicious quality. In addition to this it comes into bearing very early, continuing through the season until killed by frost. The fruit is firm and hard and keeps in prime condition a long time after picking. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

EMERALD—A new sort which possesses that rich, dark green color which has long been sought but never before obtained, retaining its color until fully ripe. Its fruit sets early and its vigorous vines abound in long, straight, handsome fruits of most desirable qualities. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

DAVIS PERFECT—This variety, as its name implies, is a perfect type; combining shape, color and productiveness and is equally good for growing out of door. In color

a dark glossy green, shape slender and symmetrical, with an average length of ten or twelve inches, splendid shipping qualities. It holds its color and brittleness long after being cut. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Klondike.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—We have a superior strain of the well known Long Green; is the most uniform, long, straight, smooth and handsome of any we have ever seen. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

BOSTON PICKLING—A distinct variety which has attained a great popularity in Boston markets as a pickle. It is medium long and a great producer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

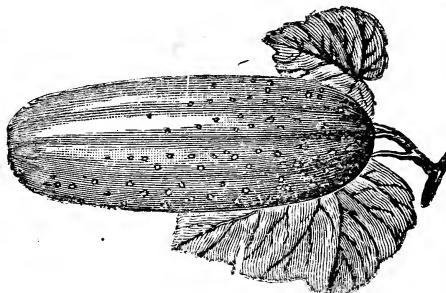
WESTERFIELD'S CHICAGO PICKLING—A very prolific and valuable pickling cucumber. Very popular with Chicago growers, and more largely planted than any other sort in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end. Color deep green, flesh crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

German, Gurke.**CUCUMBERS.**

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE—One of the finest for forcing; comes early and is very productive. Excellent for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—While all cucumbers are running vines, yet this variety is much more creeping or climbing in its habits, so much so that it quickly climbs on poles or trellises in the same manner as the Pole Lima Bean. It is entirely distinct. It is well adapted for pickling as well as slicing for salads. The great advantage of having a cucumber which can be trained on a pole or fence will be apparent to all. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—Is the most profitable cucumber for the market gardener. Best for the greenhouse, hotbed or for outdoor culture. The earliest and most productive variety. Long, straight, and of rich, deep green color throughout. Brings more money per dozen on the street than any other variety. Our strain is constantly being improved and remains in a green fresh looking state longer than any other cucumber. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Early White Spine.

GHERKIN, OR BURR—A small, oval-shaped, prickly variety, used exclusively for pickles, for which it is very desirable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end. The young fruits are usually crisp and tender, of dark green color, so that this variety is considered by many to be the best for small pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Black Beauty.

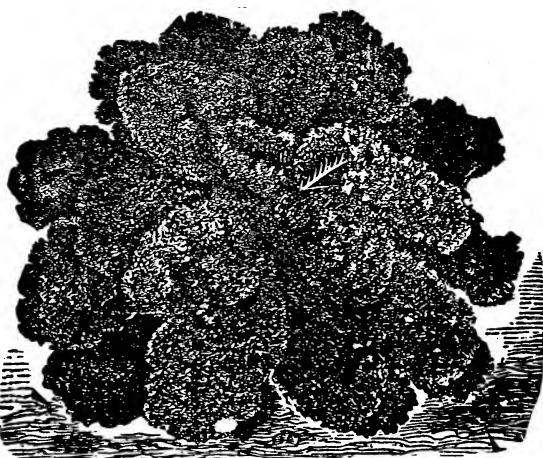
IMPROVED NEW YORK—Best variety in cultivation, a sure cropper and of fine quality. Plants are large and vigorous; fruit very large, oval and a deep purple color; flesh white and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

BLACK BEAUTY—Ten days earlier than the New York Purple, but not quite as large as this sort. The plants branch freely, forming strong, upright bushes, well set with the large handsome fruits. The color is a rich shiny purplish black. It is entirely free from spines. Because of its quick development, seeds may be sown in the open ground and the plants grown without the use of a hotbed. A valuable sort for the market gardener and home garden. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

German, *Blaetter Kohl*. French, *Chouvert*.

DWARF GREEN GERMAN—A dwarf variety, growing about eighteen inches in height, but spreading under good cultivation to three feet in diameter, leaves are bright green, beautifully curled, very tender and make splendid greens for winter and spring use; are improved by frost. For winter sow from May to June and cultivate the same as cabbage. For spring sow in September and protect during the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



THOUSAND-HEADED KALE—Will yield a much heavier crop than Dwarf Essex Rape and is now considered much superior to the rape in some sections. The seed can be sown early in April or any time thereafter till midsummer. It grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet, and is so covered with small whorls of leaves that the name of Thousand-Headed Kale was given it. Sow broadcast 3 lbs. per acre or in rows 18 inches apart, using 1 lb. per acre. Per pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c, postpaid; 5 lbs. or more by express, at 35c lb.

HORSE RADISH—Fine, large, thick roots may be grown in a single season by planting the young roots early in the spring in good, rich, loose soil. Fresh plantings should be made from year to year as the old roots grow rough and spongy. Small roots by mail, per dozen 20c; per 100 85c.

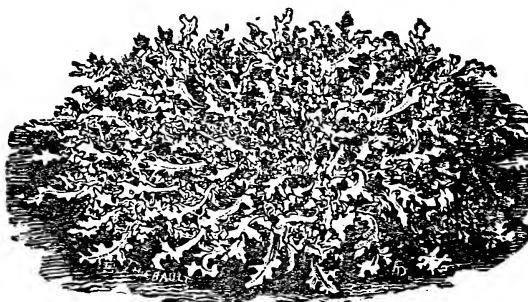
ENDIVE.

German, *Endivien*.

French, *Chicoree Endivie*.

One oz. for 15 feet, drill, will produce 3,000 plants.

GREEN CURLED—Is the hardiest variety, with beautifully curled dark green leaves, which blanch white and are very crisp and tender and furnishes an attractive and appetizing salad for the fall and winter months. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



GARLIC—A bulbous root or onion, much esteemed for flavoring meats, soups, etc. Should be grown in same manner as onions. Bulbs or sets by mail, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c. By express or freight. lb. 25c.

EGG PLANT.

German, *Eierfrucht*.

French, *Aubergine*.

One oz. for 1,000 plants, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. for an acre, 3 ft. each way. Start in hotbeds, or boxes in the house, in February or March, and keep warm; transplant, when all danger of frost is past, into a rich loamy soil. If troubled with bugs, dust lightly with Slug Shot or Bug Death.

KOHL RABI.

German, Kohlrabi.

Kohlrabi is grown for its turnip-shaped bulb, which is formed above ground. Set plants eight inches apart; treat as cabbage.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Dwarf, small, early; bulb handsome, firm, glossy white; leaves few and small; the best variety for table, but should be used when young and not larger than an early turnip. All varieties are tough and stringy when overgrown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

LEEK.

German, Lauch-Porree.

CULTURE—Sow the seed early in the spring, in rows where they are to remain and thin out to four inches apart, or sow thinly in seed bed and when the plants are about three inches high transplant six inches apart in rows two feet apart.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—Is the variety more cultivated in this country than any other sort; is hardy and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

LETTUCE.

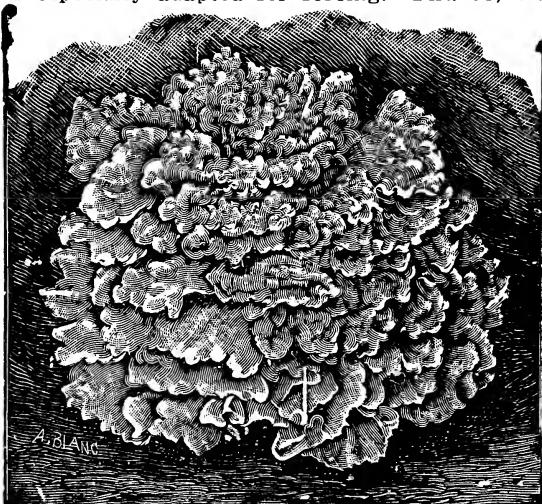
German, Salat.

CULTURE—The early sowing may be made under glass, in January or February, keeping the plants thin and admitting plenty of air every fine day. For a succession, outside, sow every two weeks, as soon as the ground is open, in drills two feet apart, covering the seeds about one-quarter of an inch deep and thinning out to six to eight inches in the row. For a cut salad, sow thicker and do not thin out. They do best in a rich and moist soil.

One ounce for 125 feet of drill will produce about 3,000 plants. Fit for use in 3 or 4 weeks, marketable size, 60 to 65 days from seed.

EARLY CURLLED SIMPSON—One of the best early sorts for market. Leaves beautiful, crimped, dark green, tender and crisp. Does not form a head. Recommended for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—Like the Curled Simpson, this variety does not form a head, but it differs from that variety in being much lighter in color, the leaves being nearly white and attaining nearly double the size. Stands the summer heat well and is especially adapted for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Grand Rapids.

DENVER MARKET—An early variety of head lettuce, either for forcing or open ground; forms large loose heads; light green color and is slow to go to seed; leaves are beautifully marked and blistered; crisp, tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

French, Chou Rave.



GRAND RAPIDS FORCING—A distinct variety. Seed black. As a forcing lettuce this undoubtedly stands at the head of the list. Leaves medium size, light yellowish green color; much crimped and frilled. Of very upright growth, with loose cluster of leaves; crisp, tender and of good quality. Owing to its upright habit it may be planted very closely. It is of rapid growth, retains its freshness long after cutting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

PRIZE HEAD—It forms a large loose head and remains tender and crisp throughout the season; is prompt to head but slow to seed; of superior flavor and very hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



MAY KING—A Novelty of Germany—For early spring planting in the open ground it is unequaled. Very hardy; the plants grow six to seven inches in diameter, so closely folded that the plant is practically all head. Color, outside light green tinged with brown, the inner leaves are bright yellow. The heads are solid and will carry well to market, they weigh from 12 to 16 ozs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—Heads round, large, and of a beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are medium green, marked with small brown spots; inner leaves of a rich cream color. Medium early and makes a good sort for summer use. Quality very good, rich buttery flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

SALAMANDER—A bright green and attractive sort. Heads solid, composed of thick and very tender leaves, which resist summer heat admirably. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

HANSON—Heads green outside and white inside; grows to a remarkable size; very solid and is deliciously sweet, crisp and tender, even to outer leaves. It stands the hot sun better than most other varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

BIG BOSTON—Identical in color, shape and general appearance with the famous Boston Market, but is double the size. It is about one week later, but its solidity and greater size make it a most valuable sort. Most desirable either for forcing in cold frames or open ground planting. Popular with market gardeners and truckers because it always produces large, solid, salable heads, which are crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



May King.



Big Boston.

BROWN DUTCH—(Seed Black)—An old sort, noted for its hardiness. Leaves large, thick, green tinged with brown. It always forms a large, solid head, which is somewhat coarse looking, but the inner leaves are beautifully blanched, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Desirable because of its hardiness and fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

MUSK MELONS.

German, **Zuckermelone**.

CULTURE—The seed should not be planted until the soil has become thoroughly warmed, about corn planting time. Rich soil or well rotted manure should be used in the hills. When the plants are of sufficient size thin out to three vines to the hill. After the vines have grown about a foot long, pinch off the ends; this will cause them to become stronger and to throw out branches.

One ounce to sixty hills. Two to three pounds in hills 6x6 ft. apart for an acre. Earliest varieties in 90 to 100 days from sowing. General crop requires 115 to 140 days.

NETTED NUTMEG—We consider this one of the best variety in cultivation for family use. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green and of a high flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

NETTED ROCK—This is the earliest muskmelon of the Rocky Ford type; is about ten days earlier than the old-fashioned, well-known Rocky Ford; a good distance shipper, having an extra thick skin, which answers the same purpose on it as the paper wrapper does on fancy fruit. Flesh a beautiful green, sweet, crisp and juicy to the rind; by sugar-test the sweetest musk melon ever grown; prolific bearer and vines free from rust or blight: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

OSAGE or MILLER'S CREAM—A splendid orange-fleshed melon, with dark green skin. Large oval-shaped, thick fleshed, quality extra good. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

NETTED GEM—One of the earliest and most profitable small basket melons. Sometimes called old style Rocky Ford and similar to the new Rocky Ford type. Very uniform in desirable oval shape and size. Flesh light green and of very fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

French, **Cantelope Melon**.

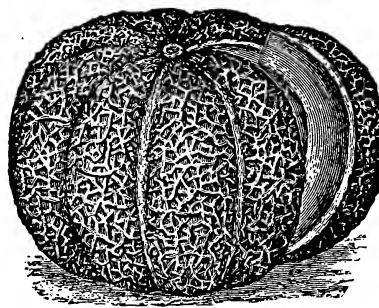
BURRELL GEM—This Rocky Ford Musk Melon, an improvement of the well-known Defender, with golden meat, has sold often for more than double the price of the old variety, and will ship twice as far. The melons weigh about 2 lbs. each, and are exceptionally fine in flavor and depth of meat. Many high-class hotels and restaurants are using them exclusively when obtainable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

HOODOO—The vine is vigorous, resisting blight better than most other sorts, and is very productive. The fruits vary slightly in shape, averaging nearly round, quite like the Netted Gem. The rind, although thin, is so very firm that the melons arrive in distant markets in perfect condition. Flesh very thick, highly colored, of finest texture and delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

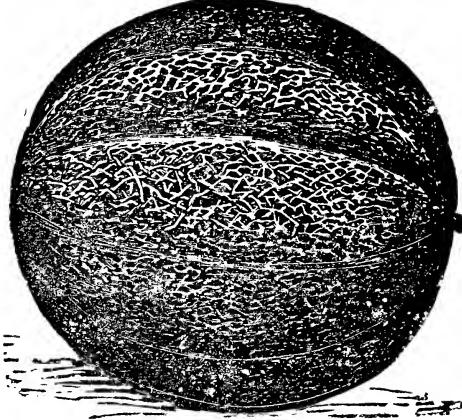
IMPROVED EARLY HACKENSACK—In shape and color similar to the old Hackensack, the only difference being its earliness, at least ten days earlier, nutmeg shape, heavily netted and light green flesh of very delicious taste. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

TIP TOP—A yellow-fleshed melon of highest quality. Every fruit produced, whether large or small, early or late in the season, is a good one—sweet, juicy and fine flavor; firm, but not hard-fleshed; eatable to the very outside coating. As a yielder it is not surpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

CHAMPION MARKET—Splendid variety of Netted Gem type, producing fruits nearly three times as large as original Gem or "Rocky Ford." Melons very regular in form, nearly round, averaging eight inches in diameter, heavy well netted ribs, thick light-green flesh, very thin rind, true Netted Gem flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c, postpaid.



Improved Early Hackensack.



Champion Market.

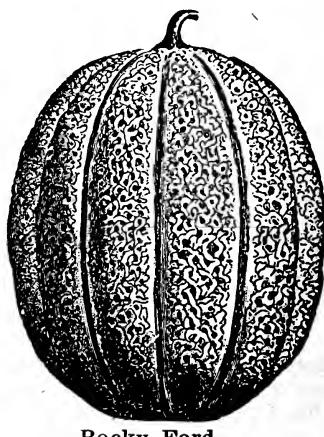
ROCKY FORD—This valuable cantaloupe has today the largest sale of any melon on the general market. They are very uniform in shape and size, weighing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs., skin green and thickly netted; flesh of light-green color and very sweet. The quality and flavor of these melons have never been equaled. It is a good keeper, hardy, and the best shipping variety ever introduced. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

EMERALD GEM—This is a variety of excellent quality; it is of medium size. The skin, while ribbed, is perfectly smooth and of a deep emerald green color. The flesh is thick, and of a suffuse salmon color, and ripens to the green rind. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so very juicy that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. The flavor is very sweet and luscious. The vines are hardy and very prolific, and the melons mature extremely early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

BANANA—A very long melon of easiest culture. Flesh rather coarse grained, but of good flavor; light orange in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Netted Nutmeg.



Rocky Ford.

WATERMELONS.

German, **Wassermelone.**

French, **Melon d'eau.**

CULTURE—The seed should not be planted until the soil has become thoroughly warmed, about corn planting time. Plant five or six seeds in hills eight or ten feet apart each way. The soil in the hills should be made very rich by mixing in a few shovelfuls of well rotted manure. When the plants are well established, thin out to two strong plants. When insects molest the vines dust with Slug Shot, or similar preparation. One ounce for about 12 to 15 hills; 3 to 4 pounds in hills per acre. Ready from 90 to 140 days from seed.

FORDHOOK EARLY—“This new melon has been grown side by side with all other early sorts, and has proven itself to be the earliest of all.” From seed planted on the tenth day of May, large, ripe melons were picked the last week in July, thus demonstrating its inbred character of maturing extra early. The average weight of the melons, even during an exceptionally bad season, was thirty-five pounds each—a size rarely attained by any other extra early melon under favorable conditions. The rind is tough, making it a valuable variety for shipping; the outer color is a uniform medium green, seeds white; flesh is bright red and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

COLE'S EARLY—It is a fine everyday melon for the amateur, a sure cropper, and extremely delicate in texture of flesh, which is of a dark red color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

SWEET HEART—This variety is a good melon to ship to distant markets, and it is so attractive in appearance that it is readily sold when all others are a drug. It is very large, a little longer than thick, but nearly globular. Skin very bright, beautifully mottle green. Flesh bright red, firm and heavy, but crisp, melting and sweet. It is not only a good keeper, but it improves in quality for a long time after ripening. Seeds dark gray. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

HALBERT HONEY—A new, exceedingly sweet and deliciously flavored melon of beautiful bright red, extending almost to the outer rind, is very tender and melting, and entirely free from stringiness. The rind is so thin and brittle that it will not stand hauling or shipping long distances. For home use and nearby markets it is unequalled in quality; hardy, early and productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.



Alabama Sweet.



ALABAMA SWEET—This new melon has created great surprise in several states, and Texas don't want any other. It is a large and beautiful shaped melon, and the skin is tough and is not injured by handling, nor in shipping. It is one of the best and sweetest sorts ever grown. It is well adapted to the North, because it is not as late as many of the other large varieties. Every garden should have a supply. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

TOM WATSON—An extra long new melon of attractive appearance, uniform in shape and quality. The luscious crimson flesh is “as sweet as honey,” melting, and of superb flavor. The average melon will weigh 35 to 40 lbs. and measure about 28 inches long and about 12 inches in diameter. It is very prolific, producing in great abundance a large delicious fruit. Sure to take a leading place with large melon growers and shippers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

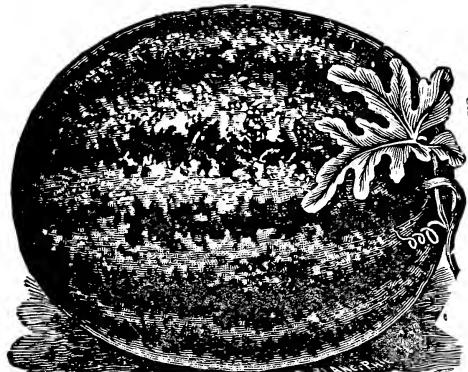
GRAY MONARCH or LONG LIGHT ICING—Skin light, almost white, attractively mottled. Shape long, and grows to a large size. An excellent sort for market and of fine, sweet flavor. Also called Long Light Icing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

DIXIE—This desirable variety of Southern origin, is a cross between Kolb's Gem and Mountain Sweet, having the tough rind and long keeping qualities of the former, combined with the great productiveness and high flavor of the latter. Vines vigorous, large growing and hardy, fruit medium size to the very largest, about one-third

longer than thick. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade, making it very attractive; rind thin, but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

KLECKLEY'S

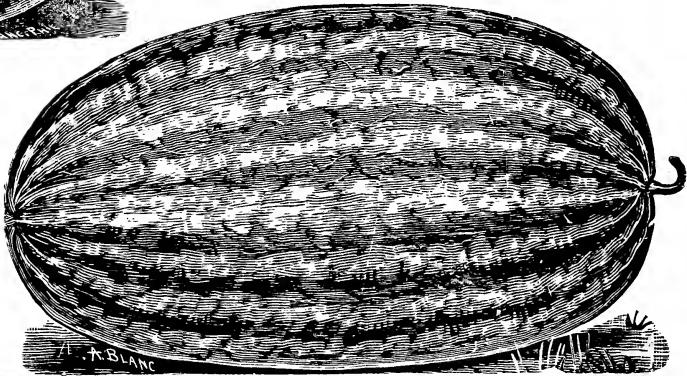
SWEET—An entirely distinct watermelon, which is early, large, handsome, heavy, good shipper, long keeper, bright color, excellent quality, ripening in the remarkably short time of 65 to 80 days after planting and weighing under ordinary cultivation from 40 to 60 lbs. each. It is the greatest yielder, and the easiest seller; once tried, you will have no other. Inside is a brilliant red, outside a rich, dark green. Many will measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.



Kolb Gem.

GEORGIA RATTLE

SNAKE—Ranks among the largest and best sorts and is a good shipper for long distances. Flesh bright scarlet and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.



Georgia Rattlesnake.

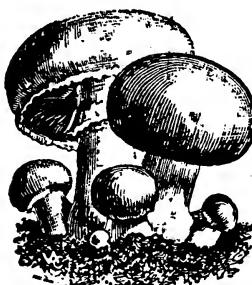


Cuban Queen.

CUBAN QUEEN—One of the largest melons grown. An excellent keeper, skin beautifully striped and black and light green; red flesh, solid and finely flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

COLORADO PRESERVING—This is a large-fruiting strain of Citron for preserving. Flesh clear white and very solid. Green seed. Used only for pickling and preserving, and can also be fed to stock the same as pumpkins. They grow on most any kind of soil; are very productive, weighing as high as 60 pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

RED SEEDED CITRON—Round, dark green, striped and mottled with light green. Used only for pickling and preserving. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



MUSHROOM SPAWN.

German, Champignonbrut. French, Blanc de Champignon. One brick will plant eight to ten square feet of bed.

CULTURE—Fresh horse manure forked over several times till the heat has subsided to about 70 degrees F., is made into beds the size required, 10 inches deep. See to it that bed is packed very solidly and evenly. Plant the broken, walnut size pieces of Spawn 10 inches apart, about one inch beneath the surface of the manure, covering the whole with one inch fresh sod loam. The surface may be sprinkled sparingly, to keep it moist.

Mushroom can be successfully grown in cellars, under greenhouse benches, caves, hotbeds or sheds, wherever a temperature from 40 to 60 degrees can be maintained. The mushroom will appear in about six weeks.

"THE LAMBERT'S PURE CULTURE SPAWN" we offer is very superior and far ahead of that usually sold. We will mail a book on mushroom culture for 10 cents. The same book free with an order for 10 bricks and over. Price per brick, 45c, postage paid; 25c by express, at purchaser's expense. Ask for special price on large quantities.

German, Senf. MUSTARD.

WHITE ENGLISH—Most desirable for salad and culinary purposes. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

NEW CHINESE—A giant curled variety with leaves double the size of the ordinary. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—This mustard is very highly esteemed. Our stock is the true curled leaf. The seed is brown and produces plants which often grow two feet high, and of a greater breadth, forming enormous bunches. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

FORDHOOK FANCY or OSTRICH PLUME—The leaves are long, ruffled and frilled. The edges are curled like double curled parsley, making the leaves equally as desirable for garnishing. It stands well even during the hot summer months, while the leaves can be cut quite as early as those of other sorts and are unsurpassed for "greens," being available before any other vegetable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Mustard and Spinach cooked together will make a delicious and appetizing dish.



French, Moutarde.



Okra White Velvet.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

German, Hibiscus.

French, Gombo.

CULTURE—Plant in spring as soon as danger of frost has passed, in drills or in hills, 18 to 24 inches apart; cultivate same as corn. The pods can be dried for winter use.

1 oz. sows 50 feet of drill.

This is a delicious vegetable. The young green pods make a healthful and nutritious soup, and when pickled are a fine salad.

WHITE VELVET—A valuable variety characterized by its round, smooth pods, free from ridges and seams. It is the most prolific Okra now offered, bearing 16 to 20 remarkably white pods per stalk; all well filled with tender, well-flavored fruit, rich in mucilaginous properties. Dried in the shade the pods can be used for soups at any time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

LONG GREEN POD—Dwarf plant, producing pods of unusual length, often 10 inches long when mature, very slim and of intensely green color. The best of all green sorts. Canned for winter use in large quantities. No other sort can compare with this. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

POSTAGE REQUIREMENTS—When ordering Beans, Peas and Corn, 15c per qt. extra is required for postage; on Onion Sets, 10c per qt., and on all Field and Grass Seeds, 8c per lb.

German, Zwiebel.

CULTURE—A strong, deep, rich and loamy soil is most suitable for this crop. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order harrow it thoroughly and make as fine and level as possible, sow thinly in drills one-fourth inch deep and fourteen inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds, but do not ridge up to the growing bulbs. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

There is no crop more generally grown than the Onion and no vegetable in which the quality of the seed exerts a greater influence on the crop. Our stock is carefully grown from choice selected bulbs and is unsurpassed in quality and vitality.

Quality first and price after is our motto and in no place is it more appreciated than in onion seed.

EXTRA EARLY RED GLOBE—A medium size variety, an abundant producer and very uniform in shape and size, moderately strong flavored and comes into use nearly two weeks earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield, very desirable for early market use. We also handle the extra early red flat. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—This is the standard red variety. Large size, skin deep purple red, form round, somewhat flattened, flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained, mild flavor, very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

ONIONS.

French, Oignon.



Southport Red Globe.

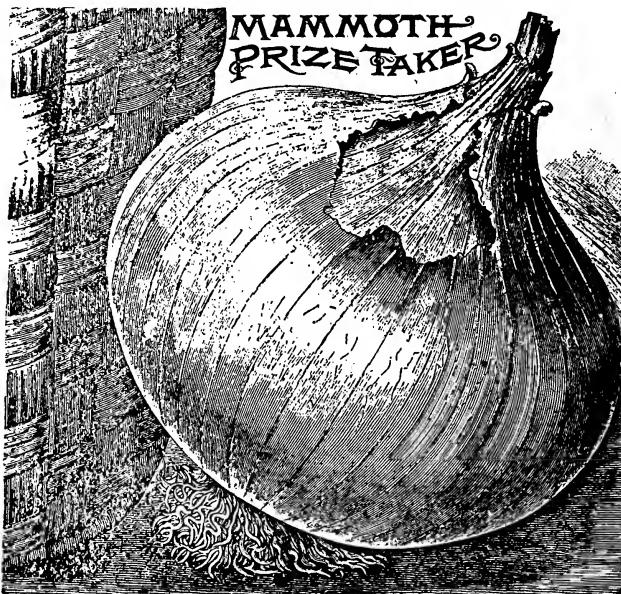


SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—This improved variety is pronounced by many growers as the very best strain in cultivation. It is a Globe variety large in size, uniformly perfect in shape and the largest cropper. It is also the most reliable for bottoming and one of the best keepers of all American Onions, a splendid market or table onion. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

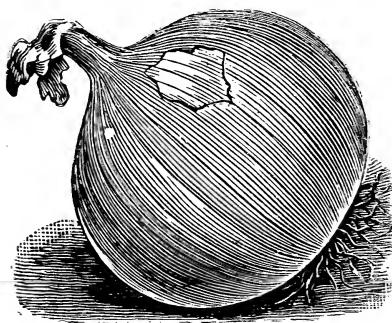
YELLOW DANVERS—A fine variety of medium size, flat onion, mild flavor and very productive, ripens early and is a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A fine productive variety of medium size, globular, skin of a beautiful silver yellow color; flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored. The yield per acre from seeds is very often six hundred bushels. The Yellow Globe Danvers is the most popular and one of the most profitable of all onions to grow for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—This onion is the most valuable that has been introduced in a generation. Is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid, and most attractive for market, both in form and appearance. It is extremely early in ripening, and never makes any stiffnecks or scullions. Every seed seems to produce a good size onion, and the bulbs begin to form very quickly. Planted with the Red Wethersfield, it has proved to be nearly four weeks earlier, and ripens more uniformly. It has good table qualities, and will keep in good condition longer than any other onion known. Its beautiful amber color, so different from any other onion, makes it a desirable market variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.



EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA—This is a distinct new variety; the very earliest onion in cultivation. It is fully two weeks earlier than the Early White Queen which heretofore has been the earliest variety on the market. They are of pure paper white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in thickness. For table use and pickling it is most valuable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



White Globe.

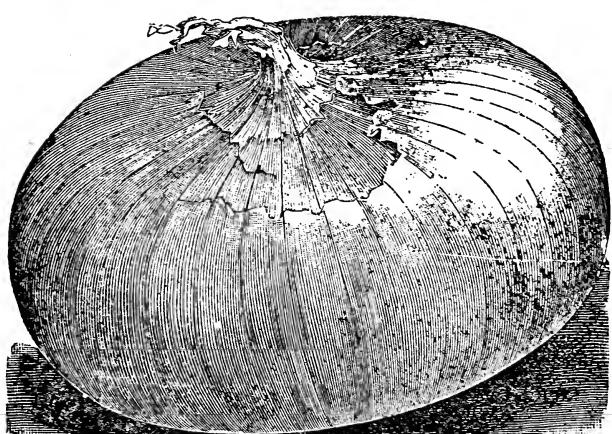
onion, and for pickles; it is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. An excellent sort for gardeners who do not plant more than one variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.85.

PRIZE TAKER—This is the large, beautiful onion that is seen every fall offered for sale at the fruit stands. The outside skin is of a rich straw color, while the flesh is white, sweet, mild and tender. They bottom well, are free from stiff necks and produce enormously. You cannot afford to do without them. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING—An enormously large flat onion resembling the White Italian Tripoli, but is larger, slightly later and a better keeper, making it better suited for fall and winter market. Skin silvery white, flesh pure white, very tender and mild flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

RED BERMUDA—Very early pale red onion grown extensively in the Bermudas and southern parts of the United States for early shipping to Northern markets. Grown in our climate, the bulbs are smaller, but mature early and retain much of the mild, sweet flavor of the imported ones. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

WHITE BERMUDA—Mild flavor; white in color; otherwise same as the Red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.



Mammoth Silver King.



| | Qt. | $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. | Bu. |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------|--------|
| Red Top Sets or Button..... | 25c | \$1.25 | \$4.00 |
| Red Bottom Sets..... | 20c | .75 | 2.50 |
| Yellow Bottom Sets..... | 20c | .75 | 2.50 |
| White Bottom Sets..... | 20c | .85 | 3.00 |
| Winter Top or Egyptian Onion Sets..... | 15c | .75 | 1.50 |
| White Multipliers..... | 25c | .75 | 4.00 |
| One quart to 40 feet drill; 8 bushels per acre. | | | |

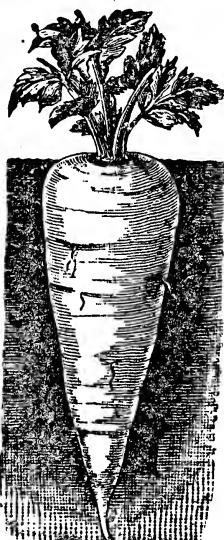
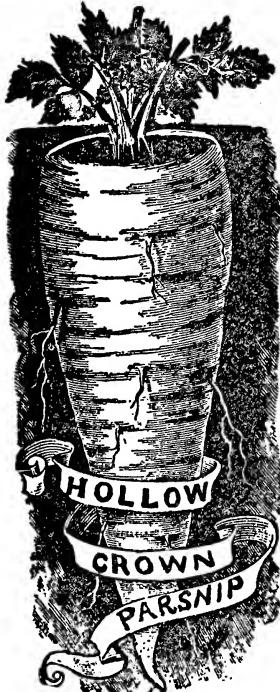
Postage 10 cents per quart extra. Prices subject to market fluctuations.

PRICES FOR LARGER QUANTITIES ON APPLICATION.

German, Pastinake.

PARSNIPS

French, Panals.



PARSLEY.

German, Petersilie.

French, Persil.

DOUBLE CURLED or Myatt's Garnishing

—No variety is more attractive when well grown; excellent for garnishing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.MOSS—or Triple Curled—The leaves finely cut and curled of dark green color. Extra one for garnishing and culinary purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

German, Erbse.

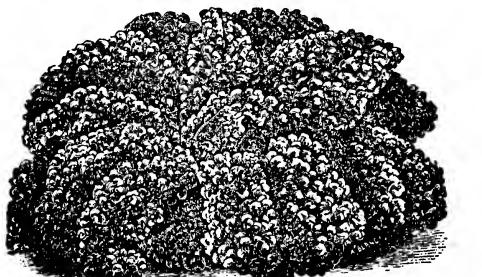
CULTURE—The hardy, round-seeded sorts, such as First and Best and Alaska, may be planted very early in the spring, as soon as it is possible to prepare the ground. Plant in rows three feet apart, about two inches apart in the row and cover it two inches deep.

One quart for seventy-five feet of drill, two to three bushels to the acre. If by mail, postage 15c per quart, 8c per pint extra.

All wrinkled peas remain longer in season, are more delicate in flavor, and are sweeter than smoother sorts, for as in sugar corn, the wrinkled appearance indicates a greater amount of saccharine matter.

PEAS.

French, Pois.



EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

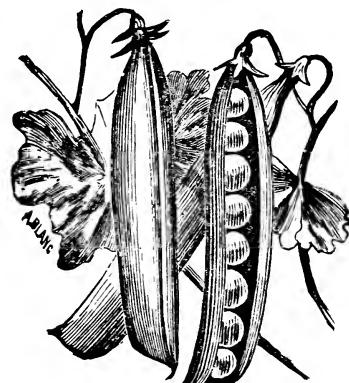
ALASKA—or Earliest of All—Without doubt the earliest and best smooth blue Pea, ranking with the First and Best as to evenness, uniformity in ripening and earliness. Ripens all the crop at once and an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners. Vines two to two and one-half feet high. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.FIRST AND BEST—This is our standard Extra Early Smooth Pea and market gardeners' favorite. Vigorous, 20 to 24 inches in height, pods long and well filled and very productive. Peas of good size and of fine quality, second to none in early maturity; nearly the whole crop can be taken in two pickings. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

GRADUS—This is the most attractive Pea of recent years, its large, hand-



some pods resembling Telephone in shape and size, well filled with large peas, ripening the earliest, and is certain to be eagerly sought. Habit vigorous, very quick to germinate and push to maturity, foliage large, pale green in color; pods long, straight slightly rounded at the point; seed large, wrinkled, cream color, height three feet. Pkt. 5c; qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.50.

THOS. LAXTON—The only rival to the famous Gradus—as a long-podded extremely wrinkled pea—and in some respects even better—the growth is identical, but the pods are square at the end. In the judgment of experts, Thos. Laxton is even sweeter and finer in flavor, while as the large peas are of a deeper green they represent a more attractive appearance on the table. The crop ripens only three to four days after Gradus. Pkt. 5c; qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.50.



Thos. Laxton.

Second Early.

PREMIUM LITTLE GEM—This variety is a little larger growing than the American Wonder, the height being usually from ten to fifteen inches, is more branched bears larger pods, of excellent flavor, and one of the very best dwarf wrinkled peas for general use. Almost as early as the American Wonder. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.

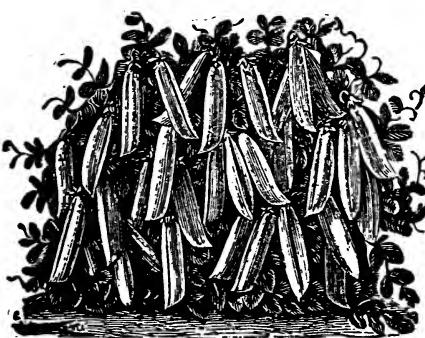
SHERWOOD—New—An improvement on the dwarf varieties such as American

Wonder; the pods are larger and contain 7 to 8 fine flavored Peas Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.

DWARF DEFiance—New—A fine variety of 2 foot height, strong, dark green foliage and large size pods containing 9 to 11 large, deep green, fine flavored Peas. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.45. pea for the market or private garden. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; pk. \$2.25.

TELEPHONE—Very productive, of fine quality and excellent sugary flavor. Pods grow very large and closely packed. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.

AMERICAN WONDER—A variety whose stout branching vines grow only from ten to twelve inches high, and are covered with long, well filled pods of exceeding sweet, tender peas. Nearly as early as First and Best. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.



Sherwood.

TOM THUMB—An early dwarf pea, very productive; grows about nine inches high. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—The very best, long podded, large vine, wrinkled pea yet introduced. Pods of the largest size, frequently 6 inches in length, rounded in point, deep green in color and well filled with large peas of the richest flavor height three and one-half feet. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; pk. \$2.00.

BLISS ABUNDANCE—Pods three to four and one-half inches long, roundish and well filled with large, excellent peas. The most striking feature to branch directly from the roots forming a veritable bush; grows from fifteen to eighteen inches high. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.

BLISS EVERBEARING—Grows from one and one-half to two feet high, of branching habit, pods from three to four inches long; containing particularly rich flavor. Unsurpassed in quality and very productive, continuing a long time in bearing. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; pk. \$2.00.



Bliss Everbearing.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—This is a very fine, early Dwarf Wrinkled Pea, foliage dark green and rather heavy, holm close jointed. The pods average fully one-third larger than the American Wonder, and while it may not always be quite so early, by a few days, are all ready for picking at one time. Each pod contains six to eight large peas, which are of unusually sweet flavor; so closely are the peas packed that they are flattened against each other. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.

Late Varieties.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN—A grand wrinkled variety. The vines are two feet high, very regular in growth. It is a prolific bearer and yields abundantly. Pods medium size, numerous and full of peas of a delicious sweet flavor. No pea grown better meets the requirements of the market gardener in this locality where the crops are subject to dry weather. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.

STRATEGEM—Vine of medium height, but stout, with large, light green leaves, and bearing near the top, a good number large, well filled pods, fine quality; it is recommended very highly. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.

DANBY STRATEGEM—New—An improved strain of Strategem having a stronger constitution, better color and larger size, containing ten large, fine flavored peas each. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; pk. \$2.00.

GLADSTON—New—A large, wrinkled variety, very prolific, long podded, containing nine to eleven peas each of excellent flavor and a splendid pea for market and home garden. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; pk. \$2.00.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas grown. If supported and properly cared for they will produce twice as many pods as the

dwarf varieties on the same space and will last three times as long on account of the hot weather not interfering with them. We recommend them as an ideal pea for the home garden. Height four to five feet. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.

DWARF CHAMPION—This is a dwarf or bush of the old favorite, Champion of England. Except for its tall vines it has always been considered the best of all the late peas. The new form is just about perfection. It grows about fifteen inches high, stiff stalked and close jointed. Literally loaded down with big, fat pods. Peas large, thin skinned and of most delicious flavor. If you want a really sweet, heavy yielding, late pea that will not need stakes, this is the one. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—One of the oldest varieties in cultivation and a favorite market sort. Pods large, well filled and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; qt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.15.

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT—An excellent variety, pods large, a prolific bearer and can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat sorts. Pkt. 5c; qt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.15.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET—A round, blue pea, with pods of enormous size, well filled. Requires no sticks and unequaled for productiveness. Of vigorous growth, attaining a height of eighteen to twenty-four inches. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.

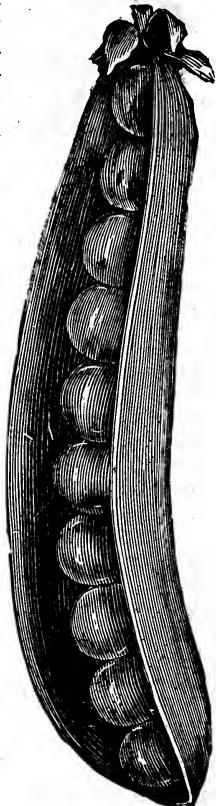
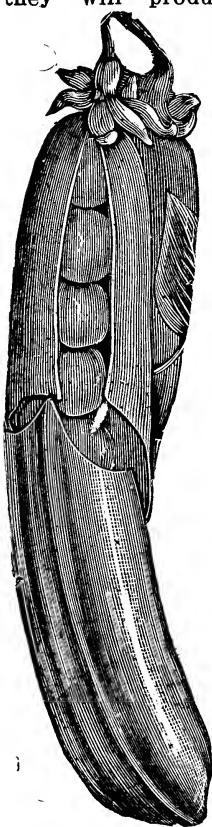
DWARF SUGAR, EDIBLE PODS—Can be used in green state like string beans. Pkt. 5c; qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.25.

If variety ordered is sold out can we substitute the nearest to it?

Pride of the Market



Hosford's Market Garden.



Danby.

FIELD PEAS—Field Peas deserve more general attention for fodder than they now receive. In the North for dairy cows and for hogs, they are fully equal to corn and about six weeks earlier. For cows, the crop should be cut and fed green. For hogs alone it can be used as pasturage. Field Peas can be sown either alone or with oats as early as the condition of the soil will permit. If the stubble from green winter rye or other crops cut in June be turned under and sown to mixed peas and oats, it will furnish a large amount of forage in August when grass pasture is usually short. As fertilizer Field Peas should be plowed under when in blossom. They will grow on land that will not produce clover. Canada Field, per $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c; bu. \$2.75.

PEPPER.

German, **Pfeffer**.

French, **Piment**.

CULTURE—Sow in hotbed early in April and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable, in warm, mellow soil, in rows 18 inches apart. May also be sown in open ground when all danger of frost is past and the soil is warm. One ounce to 2,000 plants.



Chinese Giant.

scarlet. All are uniform of enormous size. The flesh is extremely mild and makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

RED CHILI—A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright, rich red pods are about two inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Requires a long, warm season. The plants should be started quite early in hot beds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

CELESTIAL—Is not only a most useful but one of the most beautiful peppers in existence. The plants begin to set in peppers early, and continue until frost, branching freely and bearing profusely. The peppers when growing are of a delicate creamy color, changing to an intense, vivid scarlet, making plant of the most striking beauty and a very valuable ornament for the garden in the fall and in the winter as a house plant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

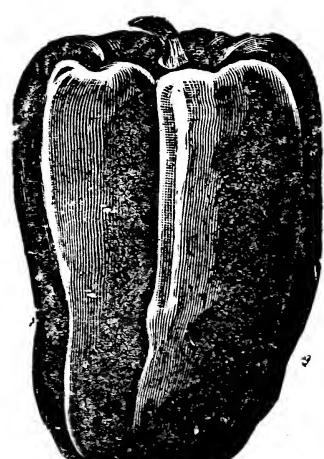
GOLDEN DAWN MANGO—Plants quite dwarf but very prolific. Fruit medium in size and of inverted bell shape, rich golden yellow color, with very thick, sweet, mild flavored flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

LARGE BELL—or **Bull Nose**—An early variety of mild flavor; rind thick and fleshy. Is a favorite for use as pickles or in its crude state. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A long, slim, pointed pod and when ripe of a bright red color. Very strong and pungent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

RUBY KING—An exceedingly large and handsome pepper of mild flavor; the fruit a bright ruby red. It can be sliced for salads or eaten with salt and vinegar, like tomatoes and cucumbers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

CHINESE GIANT—Double the size of "Ruby King"—Is early in ripening and immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size will cause it to sell most readily. The monstrous fruits are of thick, blocky form and of most brilliant glossy



Ruby King.

German, Kuerbiss.

PUMPKIN.

French, Courge.

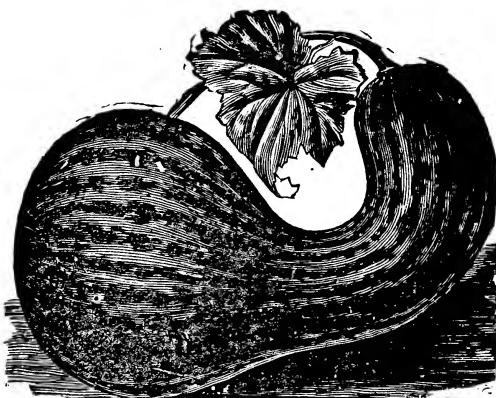


Large Cheese.

Sugar.

Tennessee Sweet Potato.

One ounce to 10 to 15 hills, three pounds to an acre in hills 8x8 ft. apart thinned out to 3 good plants, two pounds if planted in corn.



Cashaw.

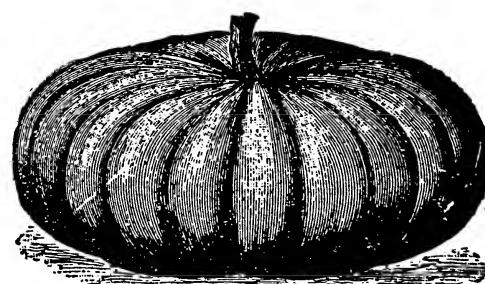
MAMMOTH TOURS—A French variety which grows to an immense size, often weighing 100 pounds and more. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

LARGE CHEESE—One of the best for field culture; cheese-shaped, yellow flesh, deep and fine grained. Used largely for canning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

JAPANESE PIE—The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small, usually fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the same taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well and produce largely. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

KENTUCKY FIELD—A splendid variety; large, flattened, light green and yellow, with very thick, sweet, tender yellow flesh. Either for table use or for feeding stock. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—One of the best for field culture; can be grown with corn to good advantage; varies in shape; largely used for stock winter feeding. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.



Kentucky Field.

SMALL SUGAR—Very prolific, fine grained and sugary, used extensively for table use, also for stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Grows pear-shaped, medium sized, a little ribbed; flesh thick, creamy white, remarkably fine grained, dry and brittle. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

CASHAW—Or Crook Neck—Splendid for table use or stock feeding, fine grained and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS—No other pumpkin ever introduced has ever reached such enormous weights. Flesh and skin of bright yellow, very fine grained, of splendid quality, and notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the best pumpkins grown, and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

RADISH.

German, *Radieschen*.French, *Radis*.

CULTURE—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds per acre. For first crop sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season, for succession. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by strong manure is the best. Sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August. One to three inch thinned out in the rows.



White Turnip. Scarlet Turnip. Early Scarlet Turnip.

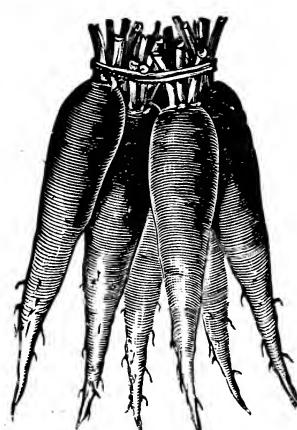
a splendid variety to sow late in the summer for fall use looking and always a good seller on the market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX—A white turnip-shaped radish of extra fine quality. Its short top and rapid growth make it most suitable for growing under glass, in frames or boxes, as well as for early sowing in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

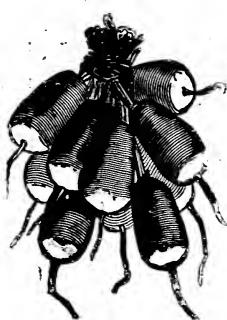
WHITE TURNIP—Like the scarlet in shape, but in color pure white. It is later and will bear heat longer without becoming spongy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP ROOTED—Very symmetrical and uniform, nearly round, with grayish-white skin, covered with a bright yellow russeting, which makes it very attractive. The flesh is compact, white and rather pungent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

EARLY WHITE, OLIVE SHAPED—Like Scarlet, Olive shaped, except that the roots are clear white and a little longer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.



Long Brightest Scarlet.



French Breakfast.

EARLY SCARLET, OLIVE SHAPED—In the form of olive and terminating in a very thin tap root. Skin scarlet; flesh rose colored, tender and excellent. Well adapted for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—This variety is one of the finest for forcing and market gardening purposes. Shape roundish oval; large, brilliant red; flesh white, solid, crisp and very mild; tops small. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

GOLDEN GLOBE—A good summer sort, of fine quality and rapid growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A medium sized radish, half long stump rooted, small top, quick growth and tender. Excellent variety for the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME—Fully ten days earlier than Long Scarlet, shape not quite so long. An excellent forcing or early market sort. Color scarlet, fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

CRIMSON GIANT—This new variety, introduced some time ago, differs radically from all other existing sorts. Its roots attain more than double the size of those of other globe varieties, without becoming pithy or hollow. The new Giant develops roots 6 to 7 inches around, weighing over an ounce, their pure white flesh remaining firm, crisp and of mildest flavor. The roots are almost perfect globes of a deep crimson color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

HALF LONG DEEP SCARLET—The roots of this hardy and desirable variety are of a very brilliant, deep, rich red color and half long with a somewhat tapering point; the flesh is very white, crisp and tender, and holds its juciness well, not becoming pithy till quite overgrown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—The standard long red variety. Early and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET—A new variety having the following characteristics: Extraordinary earliness, being fit for use in about twenty-five days after sowing; color remarkably bright, fiery scarlet, slightly tipped with white; fresh, crisp and tender. This is a choice radish; try it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

CHARTIER—Although too strong growing to be used for forcing, it is of the very best for sowing outdoors. Roots scarlet rose above, shading into white at the tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild-flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

WE WILL MAIL OUR SPECIAL PRICE LIST FOR MARKET GARDENERS AND TRUCKERS ON APPLICATION.

LONG WHITE VIENNA—or **Lady Finger**—This radish is the finest long white radish in cultivation. It is most beautiful in shape; white color; both skin and flesh are pure snow white; crisp, brittle and of rapid growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

WHITE ICICLE—The roots of this new radish grow about four inches long, are of transparent whiteness with short leaves, and makes its growth very quickly. It is of most excellent flavor and equally desirable for home use and market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Chartier.



WHITE STRASBURG

—also called **St. Louis White Summer**—A fine summer radish, remaining for a long time in an edible condition; grows quickly and withstands severe heat without injury. The roots are smooth, handsome, oblong, tapering shape, pure white skin and flesh which is firm, brittle and tender, and retains its crispness even when the roots are large. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.



WINTER VARIETIES.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Roots round, sometimes top shaped, two or three inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and pungent, but well flavored. Keeps well through the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 60c.

CHINA ROSE WINTER—Form rather conical and smooth of bright rose color, flesh firm like Black Spanish, but more pungent; cultivate same as for that variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE CHINA—It is pure white, about one foot long and two to three inches through, tapering regularly to the tip. Flesh is tender and crisp and keeps well through the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 60c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH WINTER—Oblong, of very large size and firm texture, with dark green leaves. Is sown earlier than fall turnips and should be stored in cellars for winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 60c.

RAPE.

German, Raps.

The young leaves are used as a salad, but its chief use is as a forage plant for green food. 20c lb.

French, Colza.

DWARF ESSEX—See page 52.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

German, Rhabarber.

French, Rhubarbe.

VICTORIA—Stalks very tall and large; skin thick and red-stained; pulp quite acid; very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

LINNAEUS—A large and tender sort, sometimes called wine plant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

RHUBARB ROOTS—2 for 25c; 5 for 50c; \$1.00 per doz. prepaid; 50c per doz; \$3.00 per 100 not prepaid.

SALSIFY.

German, Harferwurzel.

French, Salisfis.

OR OYSTER PLANT.

One ounce to about 60 feet drill, 8 lbs. per acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—This new Salsify recently introduced from the Sandwich Islands, grows fully double the size of the common variety, and is superior in quality. It is pure white in color and is invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

SPINACH.

German, Spinat.

French, Epinard.

CULTURE—For summer, sow early in the spring in deep, rich soil one foot apart in drills. For very early use sow in September in well manured ground and protect with straw from severe cold weather.

1 oz. for 100 ft. drill, 10 to 12 lbs. in drills, 15 lbs. broadcast for an acre.

BLOOMSDALE, or Savoy Leaved—Of upright growth; leaves curled and crimped, thick and fleshy. Keeps well after cutting. Suitable for fall sowing. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 25c.

MONSTROUS VIROFLAY—Round Thick Leaved. One of the best market sorts for spring or autumn sowing. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. or over, 12c per lb. by express.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.

SQUASH.

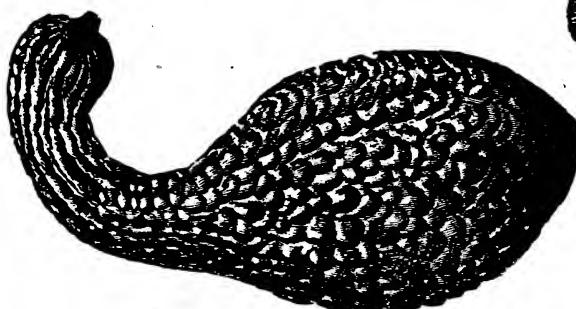
German, Speise Kuerbis.

French, Courge.

1 oz. for 20 to 50 hills, according to size of seed; 3 to 5 lbs. to acre; 4x4 ft. for bush. 8 by 8 feet for running varieties in hills.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP, or Yellow Patty-Pan—Orange yellow color, flat shape, smooth rind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—The fruit is a beautiful clear wax white, instead of a yellowish white, so often seen in the old stock, and is much larger. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.



Giant Summer Crook Neck.



Mammoth White Bush.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—

Its the best summer squash, and it is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crook Neck, far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and wartiness, which adds so much to its attractiveness, makes it altogether the most desirable squash for the market and private garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

WINTER VARIETIES.

BOSTON MARROW—A much esteemed variety; a good keeper and of unsurpassed flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.



Chicago Warty Hubbard.

MAMMOTH CHILI—The largest squash grown, often weighing one hundred pounds; very profitable for stock feeding; remarkably productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD—This seems to be, by all odds, the best strain of Hubbard squash we have ever grown. Some of its good points are large size, dark green, almost black color, all looking alike, and withal distinguished by a dense covering of knots ("warts"); thick fleshed, of first-class quality; a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

FORDHOOK—Fine grain, very sweet and productive. Can be used at any time of their growth. Skin very thin; good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

MARBLEHEAD—Remarkable for its keeping qualities and rich flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

TOBACCO.

German, Tabak.

It is without any doubt that Tobacco can be successfully grown in the West of the same quality as the best Pennsylvania and Virginia product. A year's supply of good smoking tobacco can be easily produced on a small plot of ground. Start in a hotbed in March and treat the same as tomatoes.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—In many Northern states and in Canada this variety is a staple crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

HAVANA—From pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price for cigar stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF—Extensively grown in Kansas and Missouri; the large, broad leaves are used for the wrappers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

WHITE BURLEY—Largely used for the manufacture of cigars, as the leaf of this variety readily absorbs a large quantity of manufacturing material. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

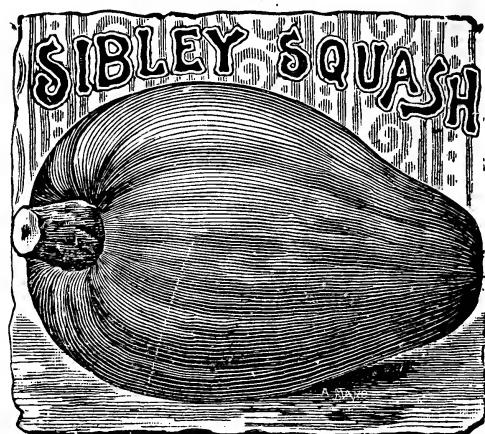
GOLD FINDER—A yellow Oronoko crossed on White Burley; has the shape and habit of the Oronoko. Especially recommended for Missouri and Kansas planters. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

NOTICE.

WE PAY POSTAGE on Vegetable Seeds, except on Beans, Peas and Corn, send 15c per quart, and on Onion Sets 10c per quart extra.

SLUG SHOT and **BUG DEATH** are good for driving off bugs on Melons, Squashes, Cucumbers, etc. See prices on page 55.

To grow choice vegetables, you must buy choice seeds. We have them.

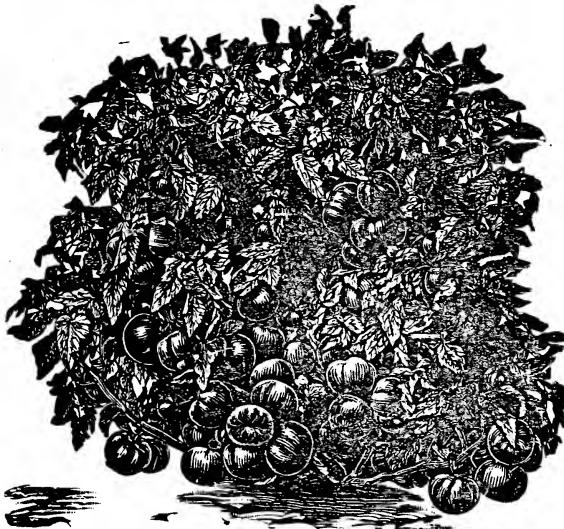


German, Liebesapfel.

CULTURE—The seed should be sown in a hotbed in March. Sow seed broadcast and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. Enough plants for a small garden may also be grown in shallow boxes or flower pots in a sunny window in the house. When the weather becomes warm out of doors, gradually harden them by exposing them to the air. When all danger of frost is past set out in the open and water until the plants are established. For later use the seed may be sown out of doors.

One ounce for about fifteen hundred plants; 2 oz. per acre. 4 to 5 feet each way.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY—The earliest of the large purple sorts. Vine large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth. color of skin pink; flesh light pink and of an excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.



Dwarf Champion.

SPARK'S EARLINA—Early tomatoes are invariably small in size. This valuable variety, originated by Geo. C. Sparks, of New Jersey, is not only extremely early, but is remarkable for its large size, handsome shape and beautiful bright red color. Its solidity and fine qualities are fully equal to many of the best late varieties. Extra early tomatoes are one of the most profitable crops for the market gardener. You will make no mistake by planting Sparks' Earliana. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

JUNE PINK—An extra early, purplish pink tomato similar to the popular scarlet fruited Earliana in growth of vine, shape and size of fruit and time of maturing. This is of exceptional value to market gardeners who want an early, purplish pink tomato, either for home market or to ship. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION—Fruit is almost round, ripens clear up to stem, is solid and rich in flavor, fine for shipping. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—One of the largest and most perfect shaped varieties. Ripens evenly and early and holds its color to the end of the season. Very prolific, has few seeds and bears shipping well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

ACME—The purple tomato, very popular in this market; fruit good sized and smooth; well filled and cuts hard and solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

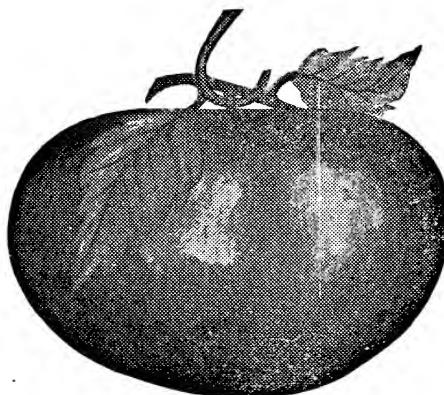
CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—This is a very productive new variety, nearly as early as Sparks' Earliana, with thick solid fruits borne in large clusters, color bright scarlet and quality good. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

"TRUCKER'S FAVORITE"—Is one of the largest tomatoes grown, of a purplish red color, very solid, firm flesh, and quite smooth, a good keeper, and not subject to rot or crack on the vines. It sells quicker and at better prices than any other variety offered at the same time. Quality the very best, and for cooking and slicing purposes it cannot be excelled.

TOMATOES.**French, Pomme d'Amour.**

Vine large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth. color of skin pink; flesh light pink and of an excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

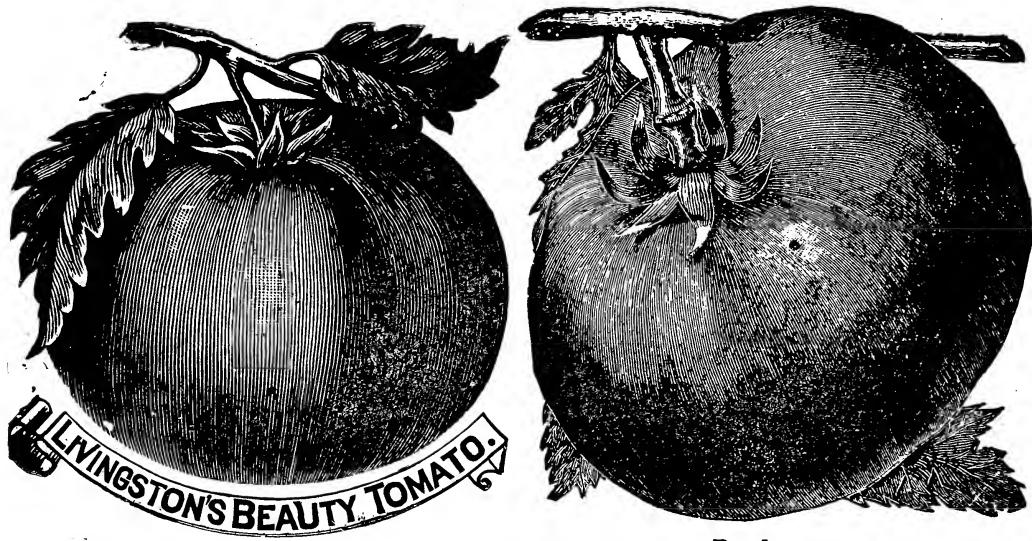
DWARF CHAMPION—A valuable variety, entirely different from all other sorts in style of growth; being dwarf and compact, stands straight up with thick, short jointed stems, and on this account it is very valuable, as it can be planted exceedingly close and still leave plenty of room to gather the fruit. An EXTRA EARLY sort, and, therefore, valuable to market gardeners, as the first tomatoes in the market always command the highest price. The fruit is purplish pink color, round and smooth, greatly resembling the Acme; flesh very solid and of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25.



Sparks' Earliana.



It is in every way a desirable variety for market gardeners, and we recommend it as the best mid-summer tomato. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.



Ponderosa.

PONDEROSA—In addition to its ponderous size it is also very solid, there being but few seeds in this tomato. In color it is a beautiful crimson throughout, and when sliced makes quite an ornamental as well as useful dish upon the table. Although so large it is quite early. Best Tomato for home garden, as a few plants, if taken good care of, will supply a family the whole season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

RED ROCK—This is one of the smoothest, best flavored and brightest colored mid-summer tomatoes of the new varieties. Vine very hardy and strong, bearing the fruit low down on the stem and in enormous quantities. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

MATCHLESS—This is one of the best main crop tomatoes in cultivation. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Fine both for private and market garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

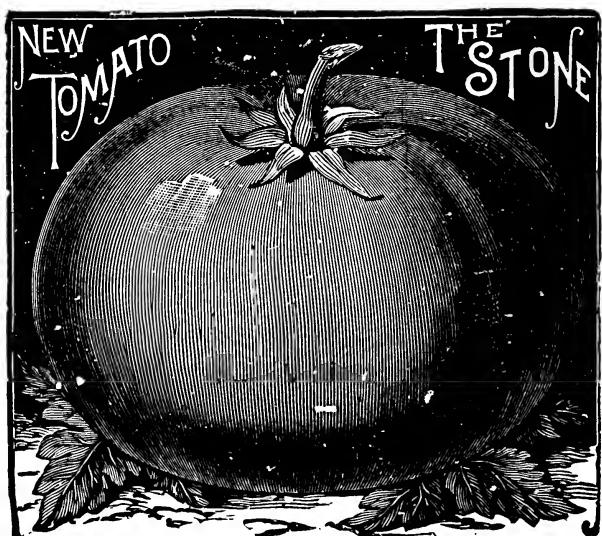
DWARF STONE—The fruit resembles the Stone, being bright red in color, very smooth, solid, fine quality. The plant, however, is very much dwarfer, more stocky, growing like Dwarf Champion, and requires very little staking. Foliage bright green, plant thrifty, and a good bearer for early crop and forcing in green houses. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

LIVINGSTON'S STONE—This variety has attained great favor with market gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red, shape perfectly smooth, and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

We also can supply:

| | Pkt. | oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. |
|-------------------|------|-----|-------------------|
| Yellow Plum..... | 5c | 25c | 75c |
| Golden Queen..... | 5c | 20c | 60c |
| Yellow Pear..... | 5c | 25c | 75c |
| Red Pear..... | 5c | 25c | 75c |

Our TOMATO SEED has all been grown by Tomato Specialists, who plant for seed only. It is not as cheap as that from canning factories, but is GOOD and RELIABLE and will give satisfaction. Special prices to canners and large growers.



TURNIPS.

German, Weisse Ruebe.

1 oz. 250 ft. of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. for acre, 15 to 30 inches apart, 3 to 12 inches in the row, according to size of turnips after maturing, in drills, 3 lbs. broadcast.

PURPLE TOP MILAN—Extra Early—The earliest in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with bright purple top; leaves few, short and of light color, growing very compact and making an exceedingly small and neat top. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality; hard, solid and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

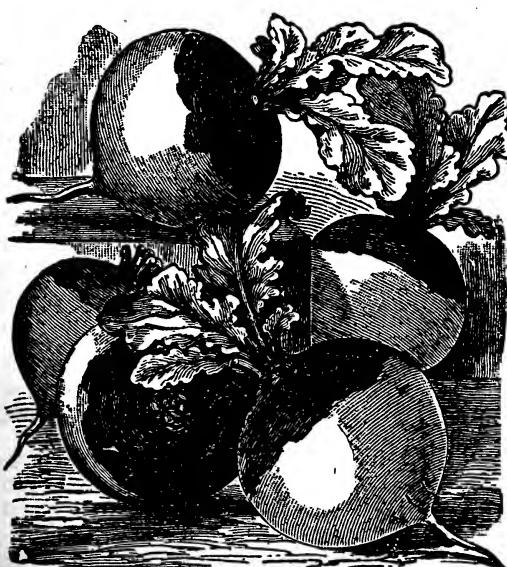
American Purple Top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

GOLDEN BALL—One of the most delicate and sweet-fleshed turnips in use. Not of large size, but hard, firm and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Large, white, valuable alike for table and stock. Not so early as the flat sorts, but the largest yielder of any turnip on the list and is the leading variety on the Kansas City market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

AMBER GLOBE—Hardy, productive and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

COW-HORN—Is without question a delicate and good flavored sort, and grows in favor both in the market and family garden; a distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown and in shape is long like the carrot, and generally crooked, hence its name. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.



Purple Top White Globe.

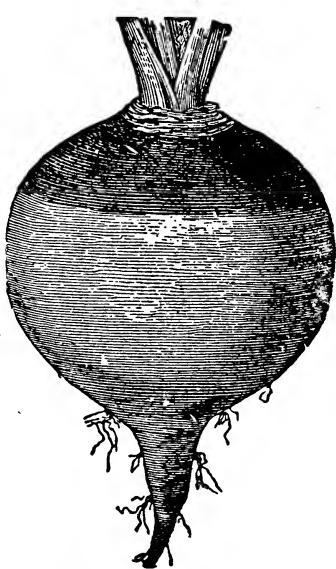
RUTA BAGAS.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTA BAGA—The leading variety principally grown for stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

SWEET GERMAN—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of the Ruta Baga; must be sown much earlier than a white turnip. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

French, Navet.

Ruta Baga.



SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Varieties with a * are Perennials.

| | Pkt. | Oz. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|
| Anise (Anis), used for seasoning and garnishing, both seed and leaves..... | 5c | 10c |
| *Balm (Melisse), used for cooking purposes..... | 5c | 25c |
| Borage (Gurkenkraut) leaves are used as salad and with cucumbers..... | 5c | 15c |
| Caraway (Kuemmel), seeds used medicinally and in bread, cheese, etc..... | 5c | 10c |
| *Catnip, used medicinally | 5c | 30c |
| Chamomile (Camille), used medicinally..... | 5c | 75c |
| Coriander (Koriander), seed and leaves used for flavoring..... | 5c | 10c |
| *Dandelion (Loewenzahn), used in spring for greens, an excellent tonic..... | 5c | 25c |
| Dill (Dill), seed and leaves are both used for flavoring cucumber pickles, etc..... | 5c | 20c |
| *Fennel (Fenchel), seeds used for flavoring med. tea..... | 5c | 10c |
| *Hoarhound, used as a tonic..... | 5c | 20c |
| *Lavender (Lavendel), for oil and distilled water..... | 5c | 15c |
| Marjoram (Marjoran), for seasoning meats, sausage, etc..... | 5c | 15c |
| *Rosemary (Rosmarin), used medicinally..... | 5c | 40c |
| *Rue (Raute), leaves used medicinally as a very powerful tonic..... | 5c | 15c |
| *Sage (Salbei), used in medicine and for seasoning and dressing..... | 5c | 15c |
| Saffron (Safron), used medicinally..... | 5c | 20c |
| Summer Savory (Bohnenkraut), for flavoring..... | 5c | 20c |
| *Sorrel (Sauerampfer), used for salad and sometimes cooked like spinach..... | 5c | 20c |
| *Thyme (Thymian), for seasoning, and as a tea an excellent remedy for nervous headaches..... | 5c | 30c |
| *Wormwood (Wermuth), used medicinally; beneficial to poultry..... | 5c | 20c |



Flower seeds sent postage paid at these prices. Full Cultural Directions on each package.

Annuals grow from the seed, bloom and perish in one season. Biennials generally bloom the first and second years and then die. Perennials bloom the second year and every year thereafter, some perishing after three or four years, others continue indefinitely.

ADLUMIA or Allegneny Vine—A most beautiful and graceful climber, thriving in a sheltered situation and climbing by its tendrils to any object within its reach. It is sometimes known as Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe and Allegheny Vine. The beautiful pink and white flowers are produced in abundance during the three summer months. It is biennial and makes but little growth the first season. Height 15 feet.

Adlumia Cirrhosa, per pkt. 10c.

AGROSTEMMA—Rose of Heaven—Hardy annual, producing pretty pink blossoms on long slender stems. Useful for cutting and pretty in beds. About 1½ ft. Pkt. 5c.

AGERATUM (Blue Perfection)—One of the best of Summer-flowering plants, grown from seeds. The plants start readily, grow rapidly and soon come into bloom, and when they begin to bloom they flower uninterruptedly throughout the season. During the hot, dry summer months there are no brighter or more freely producing flowers. Pkt. 5c.



Adlumia.

ALYSSUM, SWEET—A favorite flower for bouquets, white, very fragrant, and producing a succession of blooms, through the summer, and until after severe frosts. Always wanted when a bouquet is to be made. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Alyssum Maritimum (Sweet), per pkt. 5c; per oz. 25c.

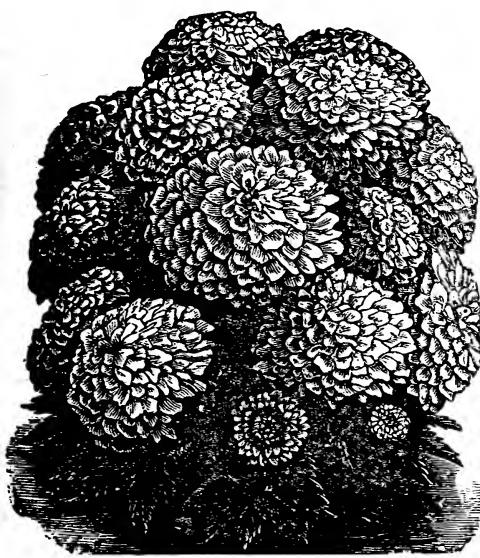
Little Gem—or Carpet of Snow, pkt. 5c.

ANEMONE—Windflower—A very pleasing, hardy perennial; easily grown from seed, blooming first year if sown early, producing large flowers; fine for bouquets.

Coronaria (Poppy Anemone)—Mixed colors, double, pkt. 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM—(Snap Dragon)—Well known, showy, and useful border plants, producing flowers of a great variety of brilliant and handsome colors. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good garden soil. Height 2 to 3 feet. Blooms the first season.

Majus—Tall mixed, pkt. 5c.



Giant Comet.

CANNAS—Cannas bloom freely the first year from seed. Flowers very large, approaching Gladiolus in size, and of the most gorgeous colors. Excellent for bedding in masses. Soak the seed in hot water before sowing. Sown in February or March, will make flowering plants by July. Pkt. 5c.

BALSAM—**Apple and Pear Mixed.** Very curious rapid and dense climbers, with ornamental foliage and golden yellow fruit, which open when ripe, showing the seed and the blood-red interior. Pkt. 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—(Kornblume) — Well-known favorite, found in nearly every garden. Also known as Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, or Cornflower. It is not a pretentious plant, but will always charm by its simple beauty. Double mixed packet, 5c. Emperor William, blue, packet, 5c.

BALSAM DOUBLE—(Lady's Slipper, Touch-Me-Not)—Among the showiest and most popular of summer garden annuals, forming dwarf, bushy plants, profusely covered with large double flowers of brilliant colors throughout the summer and autumn. Double rose mixed, packet 5c. Improved camelian flowered mixed, packet 5c.

Balsam.



ASTERS—It seems scarcely necessary to speak of the merits of such universally grown favorites as these, yet there may be some who are not aware of the great strides that have been made in recent years, and of the distinct new races that have been originated.

GIANT COMET—Large double flowers, desirable for cutting. Mixed pkt. 5c.

HOHENZOLLERN—The finest type of the Giant Comet, or Ostrich Feather type of Aster. Much larger than the Giant Comet, the petals longer, more twisted and produced in greater abundance. Borne on long stems, they make cutflowers par excellence. Mixed, pkt. 5c.

BRANCHING ASTERS—Quite different in several respects from any Aster known. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are very large, double, borne on long, stiff stems, and the colors clear and handsome. Mixed, pkt. 5c.

BALLOON VINE—(Cardius Bermum)—A rapidly growing, handsome climber, with handsome foliage and with a peculiar inflated capsule, from which the plant derives its name. Half-hardy annual. Height 5 feet. Pkt. 5c.



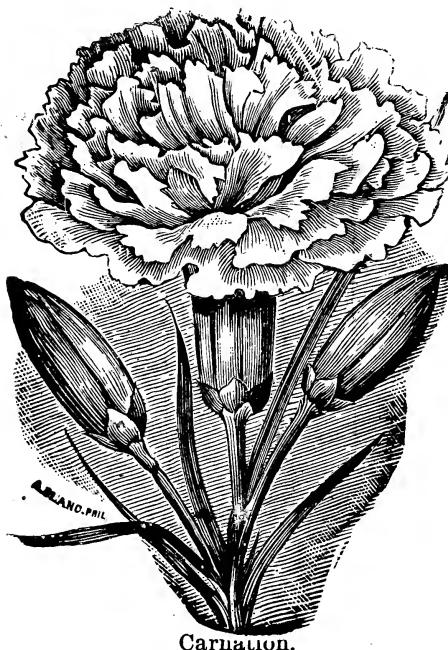
Bachelor's Button.

CALENDULA—This has been a favorite for many years. Blooms from June until frost. If potted in the fall, and placed in a sunny window, will bloom all winter. All colors, mixed, pkt. 5c.

CALLIOPSIS—(Coreopsis)—These beautiful "Bright Eyes" are showy bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers borne in profusion all summer long, and succeeding almost everywhere. They are elegant for garden decoration and fine for cutting. Height 2 feet. Bi-color, mixed, pkt. 5c.

CANDYTUFT—Dwarf plants, flowering profusely throughout the whole season; great favorites for beds, edging pots, borders, etc. Mixed annual sorts, pkt. 5c.

CANTERBURY BELLS—(Campanula)—Popular and beautiful, attractive bell-shaped flowers. Colors rose, blue, white, etc. Height 2½ feet. Double mixed, pkt. 5c.



Carnation.

COBEA—A fine rapid growing annual climber, with handsome foliage and large, beautiful, well-shaped flower. Seeds should be started in a hot bed or by a warm window in the house, in a rather dry soil, as they are apt to rot in open ground. In sowing place the seed edge down, and do not water unless in a warm place, and the soil becomes very dry. A well established plant will run fifty feet in a season and cover a large veranda. Pkt. 5c.

COSMOS—The plant grows from four to six feet high, and is literally covered all through with shades of rose, purple, white, etc. Splendid for cutting, foliage feathery, mixed, pkt. 5c.

COCKSCOMB—(or *Celosia*)—A lightly ornamental plant, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb, some are feathered. There



Cypress Vine.

CARNATION—The finest of the dianthus or pink family. These lovely, fragrant flowers are in full bloom in about four months after sowing the seed. The plants succeed alike in the open garden or in pots.

The flowers are of high type, exquisitely sweet, fully 80 per cent perfectly double.

The range of color, marking variegations and shadings are wonderful.

MARGUERITES—Mixed colors, pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—They are extremely variable, pure white, crimson or bronzy yellow, tinged with red or lilac rose. Although mostly very double, there will be an occasional semi-double, or even single, but these are almost equally charming. Carnation mixed, single and double, pkt. 5c.

Cineraries are among the most showy and useful of winter flowering plants. They are unable to endure much heat, preferring a low temperature, but must not be subject to frost. *Maritima Candidissima*, pkt. 5c.

COLUMBINE—(*Aquilegia*)—A most desirable border plant in all its many varieties. It forms large clumps, blooms early, long and abundantly, is quite hardy, useful for cutting and elegant in habit. Double mixed, pkt. 5c.



Double Columbine.

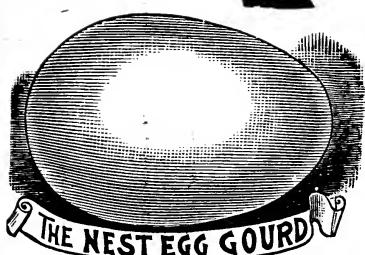
are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted, the more beautiful they grow. Height 1 foot. Mixed, pkt. 5c.

CYPRESS VINE—Summer climbing annuals, 15 to 25 feet high, with delicate feathery foliage and star-shaped flowers borne in clusters, fine mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

DAHLIA—From their grace and beauty are much used for cut flowers, also handsome bedding plants, flowering in great profusion in a large variety of colors. Seed sown in spring will produce plants that bloom from August until frost.

Double good mixed, pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE DAISY will bloom the first summer, and will continue to bloom for years if given slight protection during winter. They are very pretty when in bloom, and deserve to be grown much more than they are. They commence blooming in April and continue to bloom during summer. They are not very particular as to soil, but should be grown where they have partial shade. Pkt. 10c.



grow with a uniformly curved neck forming a pipe shaped gourd that colors like a meerschaum and is as useful. Pkt. 10c.

GOURD—Nest Egg—Grows exact size, color and shape of an egg and makes a very good nest egg. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

THE DIPPER—When grown on the ground the stem will be curved, while if raised as a climbing vine, weight of the blossom end will cause stem to grow straight. Dippers of any capacity can be had from a few vines. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

SUGAR TROUGH FOR SAP BUCKET—Selected Stock—Grows to a very large size; holds from four to ten gallons each, having hard, thick shells, which are very strong, but light and durable, lasting for many years. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

DISH CLOTH, OR LUCCA—The peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like, tough and durable, makes a natural dishrag. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

HELIOTROPE—Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers and duration of bloom. Succeeds in any rich, light soil. Tender perennial, one foot. Easily grown from seed, blooming first summer if sown early. Lemoine's Giant Hybrid, choice mixed, pkt. 10c.

HIBISCUS—A new Japanese variety of rare beauty; plants reach a height of two feet from seed sown early in the spring, and bloom profusely from August until frost. The large saucer-shaped flowers are a creamery white color. Pkt. 5c.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—(Sweet William)—Hardy plants about a foot high, of extreme richness and variety of colors, and also deliciously sweet scented. For clumps or borders no plant can surpass this old favorite. Pkt. 5c.

DIANTHUS—or Pinks—The family of "Pinks" is unrivaled for brilliancy and rich variety of color; the plants are bushy, of symmetrical form—blooming so profusely as to almost cover the plants uninterruptedly until late in the autumn, rendering them one of the most beautiful and satisfactory of all annuals for summer flower gardens, and pot plants. Height about 1 foot.

China, or India, finest double mixed, pkt. 5c.
Special Mixed, pkt. 5c.

Hedewigii, or Japan, choicest mixed, pkt. 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppies)—Beautiful and popular garden plant of easy culture, forming nice bushy plants 1 foot high. The large saucer-shaped flowers are produced numerously from spring to fall. Pkt. mixed, 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOTS—(Myosotis)—The popular Forget-Me-Not, bushy plants, six to twelve inches high, bearing clusters of lovely small flowers. Fine mixed, pkt. 5c.

FOXGLOVE—Showy and useful plant for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble shaped, all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. Height 2 feet. Hardy biennial.

Digitalis, mixed colors, pkt. 5c.

GAILLARDIA—A showy annual, with brownish-red flowers, bordered with yellow and white, blooming strongly through the season, and until after heavy frosts. Height 18 inches. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c.

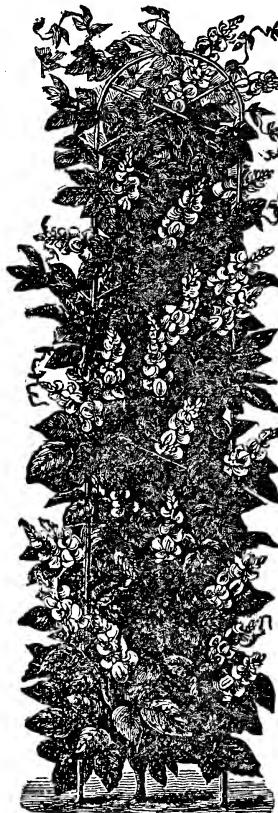
GODETIA—Of hardy annuals none are more beautiful than these. They are dwarf, the flowers are handsome, brilliant colors and of easiest culture. Mixed, pkt. 5c.

CALABASH PIPE GOURD

—When not trellised they



Hollyhocks.



Hyacinth Beans.

HELICHRYSUM—Very showy, not only valuable as an "Everlasting" for winter bouquets, but very handsome as garden plants. Large flowering, double mixed, two feet, pkt. 5c.

HOLLYHOCK—A great variety of brilliant colors, combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree; flowers large and densely double, remaining a long time in bloom. Is one of the best and most ornamental of the perennials. Height 5 feet. Double mixed, per pkt. 5c.

HYACINTH BEAN—(*Dolichos*)—The Egyptian or Hyacinth Bean annual climbing plants of rapid growth; bearing large clusters of showy flowers; purple or white. Height 10 feet. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

IPOMEA—Grandiflora—“The Moon Flower” or “Evening Glory.” One of the grandest summer climbers grown, bearing immense pure white, fragrant flowers in great profusion, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day; if cloudy, all day. Pkt. 10c.

JOB'S TEARS—Curious ornamental grass from East India, with broad, corn-like leaves, and seeds of a light slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers, and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Height 3 feet. Hardy annual. *Coix Lachrymae*, pkt. 5c.

LARKSPUR—Very showy. Hardy annuals; suitable for beds. These interesting plants are justly esteemed for their great variety, beauty of color and elegant habit of growth. Dwarf Rocket, fine mixed, pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD—A showy plant of compact, symmetrical growth, handsome foliage, and a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow, finely variegated and striped with yellowish brown.

Marigold, double dwarf, French mixed, pkt. 5c.

Tall African, mixed, pkt. 5c.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda)—One of the best known and popular flowers, indispensable for the garden; is suited to almost any locality and soil, furnishing its fragrant blossoms continually through and after severe frosts. Large flowering, pkt. 5c. Golden Queen, pkt. 5c.

MARVEL OF PERU—(Four O'Clock)—Beautiful summer blooming annuals of bushy habits, two feet high, each plant bearing throughout the summer hundreds of flowers of white, yellow, crimson striped. Splendid mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

MORNING GLORY (*Ipomea Purpurea*)—The well known Morning Glories; splendid climbing plants; unequalled for rapidity of growth and profusion of bloom; annuals; attaining a height of 30 to 50 feet. Finest mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY—Some have silvery-white, marbled foliage, and all with large trumpet-shaped flowers, beautifully margined, of various colors. Mixed, all colors, imported direct from Japan, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

NASTURTIUM or Tropaeolum—One of the showiest and most popular annuals, forming compact plants; not over one foot high, making gorgeous masses of color from early summer until killed by frost; succeeding under all weathers and conditions, and unsurpassed for garden decorations.

Tom Thumb, mixed, many sorts, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

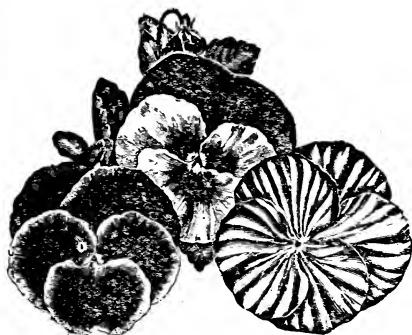
Tall Mixed, many sorts, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 35c.



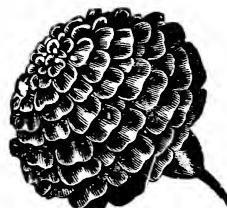
Japanese Morning Glory.

NICOTIANA—(Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant)—An annual with sweet scented, large, white, star-shaped flowers. If the plants are taken up in the fall, cut back and potted, they will bloom nicely in the house during the winter. Two to 3 feet. Pkt. 5c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES—These are most useful for winter bouquets; enormous quantities of them are annually grown in Germany and exported to the United States, where they are made up into bouquets with Everlasting Flowers. They are easily grown in any soil. Pkt. 10c.



Pansy Trimardeau Mixture.



Marygold.



Poppy.

PANSIES—Everyone is fond of Pansies, and everyone, rich or poor, should have a bed of them. They are easily grown and a constant delight. Plant early in the spring either outdoors or in the hotbed. But to raise large Pansies the seed should be sown in August or September, in a cold frame or box, transplanted or thinned out, and protected during the cold weather by covering with a sash, loose straw or hay. Plants grown in this manner planted early in spring in a flower bed will produce giant flowers throughout the summer. By sowing the seed in spring it will produce only small flowers. Will do well almost anywhere, but do best in a cool place, a little shaded. We have the very finest imported seed, and for size and brilliant coloring you cannot beat it anywhere. **Giant Mixture**, pkt. 5c. **Trimardeau**, mixed, pkt. 10c. **Common mixed**, pkt. 5c.

PETUNIA—Few, if any, plants are more deservedly popular than these for bedding purposes, greenhouse or window culture. Produces showy flowers in profusion. Although perennial, they flower in a few weeks from the seed.

Hybrid, fine mixed, pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Inimitable, fine mixed, pkt. 5c.

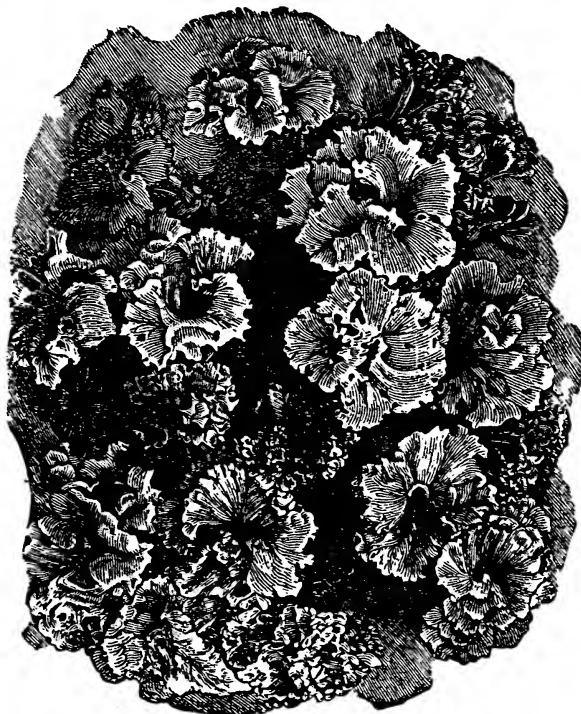
PHLOX—No flower excels this in all the qualities that make a popular annual. Brilliant and varied colors, continuous and profuse bloom, being one of the last to succumb to the frosts of late October; its excellence for bouquets, all combine to place it in the list of the best half-dozen flowers grown for garden decorations. Height 13 inches.

Star of Quedlinburg, per pkt. 5c.

Phlox Drummondii, mixed, pkt. 5c.

PHLOX DECUSSATA—**Perennial Phlox**—These rank among the finest herbaceous plants for beds and borders. The seed of this germinates very slowly. Mixture of all finest sorts. Pkt. 10c.

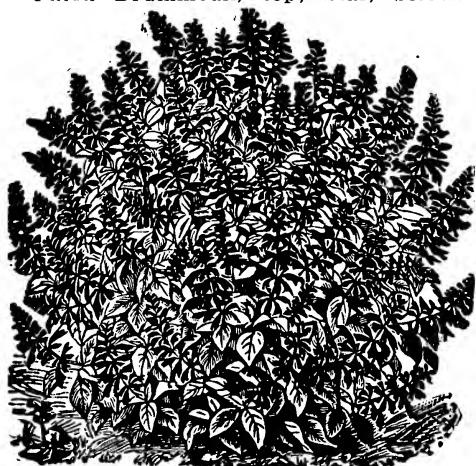
POPPIES—This exceedingly showy and easily cultivated class of plants grows and blooms in any ordinary soil, and is among the showiest of all annuals. Sow the seeds where the plants are intended to be grown, as they do not bear transplanting well. Single mixed, pkt. 5c. Double mixed, pkt. 5c.



Petunia.



Phlox Drummodii, top; Star, below.



Salvia.

SALVIA—The salvia or flowering sage is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes and continuing in bloom in open ground until frost. This variety is of a dwarf habit.

Salvia Splendens, bright, deep red, pkt. 10c.

STOCKS—(Ten Weeks)—These well known favorites require no description. The stocks of today are greatly superior to the old types, the flowers being much larger and extra double. Will bloom in open ground in ten weeks. **Dwarf German**, double mixed, pkt. 10c. Double large flowering, mixed, pkt. 10c.

SCABIOSA (or Mourning Bride)—Elegant cut flowers, keep long, are very handsome and the colors are exceedingly fine; some flowers are almost black. Pkt. 5c.

SWEET VIOLET—(*Viola Odorata*)—The violet should not be wanting in any garden, on account of its fragrance and early appearance. A single flower will perfume a whole room. They are well adapted for border or rock work. Succeeds best in a shady, sheltered place, and can be easily increased by dividing the roots. Hardy perennial. Height, 6 inches. Pkt. 10c.

PORTULACA—Brilliant dwarf annuals, luxuriating in warm situations and blooming profusely from early summer to autumn. Height $\frac{1}{4}$ foot. **Double Rose**, mixed, pkt. 10c. **Single**, finest mixed, pkt. 5c.

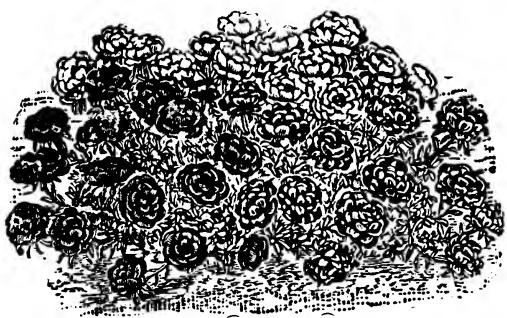
RICINUS—“Flowering Castor Bean.” A luxuriant expansive foliage plant of tropical appearance, that should have a place in every garden affording the requisite space. The stalks of the plant of this variety are of a brownish red; the leaves are very large, palmate and strikingly elegant. Height, 6 to 10 feet. Tender annual.

Ricinus, all kinds mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. **Ricinus Zanzibariensis**—New Zanzibar, a giant, large leaved variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

SWEET SULTAN—A handsome annual, with fragrant flowers borne on long slender stems. Their fragrance and habit of growth adapt them finely for bouquets. In bloom from July till October. Height 2 feet.

Centaurea Moschata, mixed, pkt. 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS—(Painted Tube Tongue)—One of the most beautiful of flowering annuals, forming strong bushy plants about 18 inches high and bearing throughout the season large flowers of many beautiful colors, all exquisitely veined and laced. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.



Portulaca.



Ricinus.

TREE CYPRESS—Handsome plant, with a fine, feathery foliage, like Cypress Vine. It has long spikes of very beautiful, dazzling scarlet, fine spotted flowers. Pkt. 5c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN—Each packet contains a great variety of pretty flowers of easy growth. The mixture will be found to be both interesting and useful. Interesting because new flowers open daily, "and you know not what a day may bring forth," and will convert any dreary spot into a wilderness of bloom and fragrance. Large pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

WISTARIA VINES—One of the quickest growing climbers of fine bright foliage, producing bunches of rose lilac flowers in great abundance during spring. Hardy perennial. Height, 20 feet. **Glycine Sinensis**, pkt. 10c.

WILD CUCUMBER—A very rapid growing climber which reaches a height of 30 feet in one season. It is covered with beautiful clusters of white sweet-scented flowers followed by an abundance of ornamental prickly seed pods, and will reproduce itself from self-grown seed every year. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

SWEET PEAS.

ECKFORD'S HYBRID—Choice mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA—Choice mixed. Includes many of the new sort and can be depended upon to give fine flowers of wide range of colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

Named varieties, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.50.

WHITE WONDER—Double stemmed, many flowered, pure white.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Light primrose yellow.

LOVELY—Deep rose, standard, and wings, shading to pale pink at edges.

TRIUMPH—Rose standard, veined scarlet, rose crimson, pink wings.

UNIQUE—The large, broadly expanded flowers are delicately flaked with lavender on a white ground.

SCARLET GEM—Bright scarlet red, self-colored, almost pure scarlet.

LADY MARY CARRIE—Orange, pink-shaded rosy lilac.

ADMIRATION—Self-colored in a delicate shade of mauve.

BLACK KNIGHT—Deep maroon self-colored.

MO. SEED CO. SPEICAL MIXED, comprising the finest Eckford and other newest and best large flowering varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

COUNTESS SPENCER, Mixed—Truly a gigantic new variety of finest form and coloring. In size, form and coloring Countess Spencer is simply exquisite and beyond the power of words to describe. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

VERBENA—For garden beds or massing the Verbena is unrivaled, flowers of the most brilliant colors, blooming continually from spring until late in the autumn. Although perennial, these form luxuriant plants and bloom profusely the first season from seed.

Dwarf Mixed, pkt. 5c.

ZINNIAS—For gorgeous summer and autumn display there is nothing that can equal in effectiveness the improved dwarf, compact growing, large flowering Zinnias growing only two feet high and bearing flowers of immense size, perfectly double, showing no center; and as perfect in form as Dahlias.

Tall Double, finest mixed, pkt. 5c.



TREE SEEDS—Directions for Planting, Etc.

Prices given include postage, except when quoted by the bushel.

All of our most valuable forest trees are readily grown from seed, and few investments made by farmers will pay as well as planting a few acres with forest trees, which are needed, not only for the timber they supply, but as a protection against the cyclone, hurricane and the winds which so frequently sweep over the country. There should be a grove of at least ten acres on every farm, especially on every prairie farm of the West. Trees should also be planted around the farm house, so as to combine both utility and beauty.

With the seeds of deciduous trees, only a little care is required in planting at the proper season to insure success. Those with hard shells, like locust and walnut, should be planted in the fall or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to the frost before planting, otherwise they may lie in the ground from one to three years without sprouting. If too late in the spring to expose them to the action of frost, pour boiling water over the seeds and let it stand till cool, when a portion of the seed will have swollen, pick them out and scald the rest again, continuing until all have swollen.

The seeds of other deciduous trees should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May. The soil should be deep, mellow and rich. If not so, apply a good liberal dressing of any well-decomposed manure, mix thoroughly with the soil, and rake all down smooth and level, and your seed bed is ready. Now, draw a line across one side of the plot, and with the hoe make a hollow trench from one-half to one inch deep, according to the size of the seed to be sown, make the trench about six inches wide, scatter the seed over the bottom, but not too thickly; then draw the soil back and cover the seeds to the depth of the thickness of the seed, as evenly as possible, then dress the bed gently with the back of the spade to make the earth firm around the seeds.

The seeds of evergreen trees should be kept until the time of planting, in a dry, cool place. As early in the spring as the ground can be worked, the seeds should be sown thinly in beds of fine, sandy loam, raised about four inches above the general surface. The seed should be raked in, or, if very small, they may lie upon the surface and then be rolled in or patted with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seed. Then water very sparingly, as the young plants are very apt to damp off, and need to be shaded from the hot sun and dry winds. A good shade can be made of laths nailed two inches apart on a light frame. This should be supported about eight inches above the seed bed in such a way as to be easily removed to allow the cultivation and weeding. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain one or two years before transplanting them where they are to remain.

FRUIT.

Packet, Ounce and Pound Prices Include Postage.

| | Oz. | Lb. | Oz. | Lb. |
|----------------------------|------|--------|---------------------------|------|
| Apple | .10c | \$0.60 | Pear | .10c |
| Apricot, Russian | .10c | .60 | Green Gage Plum | .10c |
| Black Cherry | .10c | 1.00 | Myrobalon Plum | .10c |
| Cherry, Mazzard. | .10c | .40 | German Prune | .10c |
| Cherry, Mahaleb. | .10c | .50 | Quince. | .20c |
| Peach. | Eu. | 2.00 | | |

DECIDUOUS TREES AND HEDGE SEEDS.

| Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven. | Pkt. | Oz. | Lb. | Ash, White | Pkt. | Oz. | Lb. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----|--------|------------------------------------|------|-----|------|
| | .5c | 10c | \$0.60 | Basswood or Linden | .5c | 10c | .60 |
| Birch, White | .5c | 10c | 1.00 | Maple, Sugar. | .5c | 10c | 1.00 |
| Sweet Gum | .5c | 40c | 6.00 | Maple, Norway. | .5c | 10c | 1.00 |
| Box Elder | .5c | 25c | 3.00 | Maple, Sycamore. | .5c | 10c | 1.00 |
| Catalpa, Hardy | .5c | 10c | 1.00 | Mulberry, Black. | .5c | 35c | 2.50 |
| Catalpa, Teas—Japan, Hybrid. | .5c | 20c | 2.00 | Mulberry, Russian | .5c | 30c | 3.00 |
| Dogwood. | .5c | 15c | 1.50 | Mulberry, White. | .5c | 20c | 2.00 |
| Elm, White | .5c | 20c | 1.50 | Osage Orange | .5c | 20c | .60 |
| Hawthorn. | .5c | 15c | 1.50 | Persimmon. | .5c | 30c | 1.00 |
| Hickory Nuts, Shellbark. | Market Price. | | | Pecans. | .5c | | .50 |
| Locust, Honey | .5c | 10c | .50 | Sycamore. | .5c | 10c | .80 |
| Locust, Black or Yellow. | .5c | 10c | .50 | Tulip Tree. | .5c | 10c | .80 |
| Maple, Soft or Silver Leaf. (Can give prices; seed ready in May.) | | | | Black Walnuts, hulled, bu. | | | |
| | | | | Paw Paw. | .5c | 10c | 1.00 |

CONIFERS OR EVERGREENS.

| Arbor Vitae, American. | Pkt. | Oz. | Lb. | Pine, Austrian. | Pkt. | Oz. | Lb. |
|--------------------------------|------|-----|--------|----------------------------------|------|-----|--------|
| Arbor Vitae, Chinese. | .5c | 20c | \$2.00 | Pine, Scotch. | .5c | 20c | \$2.00 |
| Fir, Balsam. | .5c | 15c | 2.00 | Pine, White or Weymouth. | .5c | 25c | 3.00 |
| Fir, Silver. | .5c | 15c | 1.50 | Pine, Swiss. | .5c | 25c | 3.00 |
| Holly, Rough Leaf. | .5c | 10c | 1.25 | Red Cedar. | .5c | 15c | 1.50 |
| Larch, European | .5c | 20c | 2.00 | Spruce, Norway. | .5c | 20c | 2.00 |

NUMBER OF PLANTS OR TREES TO THE ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES.

| | No. of Plants. | | No. of Plants. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 ft. apart each way. | 43,560 | 10 ft. apart each way. | 445 |
| 2 ft. apart each way. | 10,890 | 12 ft. apart each way. | 300 |
| 3 ft. apart each way. | 4,840 | 15 ft. apart each way. | 195 |
| 4 ft. apart each way. | 2,725 | 18 ft. apart each way. | 135 |
| 5 ft. apart each way. | 1,745 | 20 ft. apart each way. | 110 |
| 6 ft. apart each way. | 1,210 | 25 ft. apart each way. | 69 |
| 8 ft. apart each way. | 680 | 30 ft. apart each way. | 50 |

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

**PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE; MARKET PRICES ON APPLICATION.
ADD 8c PER POUND FOR POSTAGE EXTRA, WHEN ORDERING BY MAIL.**

ALFALFA has proved to be all and more than has been claimed for it, as has been fully demonstrated during dry seasons. It has produced three and four crops of choice hay when, owing to the severe drouth, all other crops practically failed. In a good year it will produce double the foliage that Red Clover will, and in a bad year will often prove the salvation of the farmer. No up-to-date farmer can afford to do without it.

Special attention should be given to the preparation of the soil. For the best results the field should be prepared as for a garden, and should be as free from weeds as possible. This condition can be brought about by raising some cultivated crop previous to planting alfalfa, or by sowing cowpeas, which naturally prevent the growth of weeds. If a weedy soil must be used, the land should be plowed several months before the alfalfa is seeded and the successive crops of germinating weeds destroyed by frequent cultivating and harrowing. It succeeds in almost any kind of soil, and there is no state in the Union in which alfalfa cannot be successfully grown. There are two soil conditions that seem absolutely against the growth of alfalfa; the first is a soil which is constantly wet; the second is that in which there is too much acidity; the latter condition is corrected by harrowing in lime before sowing the seed—five hundred to a thousand pounds per acre. A simple test for acidity of the soil is to make a deep cut in the ground with a knife, push in a piece of litmus paper and press the earth together. Leave for a few hours; on examination, if litmus has a pink appearance it is proof of acidity.

It is generally recommended to sow the alfalfa alone, but in sandy soils a very light seeding of small grain as a nurse crop is sometimes used, to prevent the sand from blowing and injuring the young plants. In all cases the nurse crop, if used, should be cut as soon as it shows signs of injuring the alfalfa plants. Alfalfa will continue to grow many years, some fields seeded ten years ago being as good as ever. It will produce a greater yield by irrigating, but stand a severe drouth, having a long tap root, which draws moisture from below the surface. This accounts for its long life and rapid growth. It will not exhaust, but cure the soil. It being a leguminous plant, gathers the nitrogen and distributes it in the soil to the roots. The soil is also greatly enriched by the humus from the decaying roots. Estimates as to the value of this fertilization upon the soil show that per acre it is equal to what is bought in the bag for \$60. For hay it should be cut just as it is beginning to bloom, and put in the stack before it becomes dry enough to break in handling. As the leaves of alfalfa are richer in digestive protein than the stems, the harvesting should take place with as little handling as possible, in order to prevent shattering of the leaves. Under favorable circumstances it will produce five to six tons per acre per year. Alfalfa hay, when well cured, is of the greatest feeding value, is very rich in protein, which, when fed to all kinds of stock, is transformed into blood, muscle, tendon and bone.

Alfalfa as a feeding stuff has three times the value of prairie hay; one and one-half that of red clover hay, more than double orchard grass or millet hay. It has nearly four times the value of timothy hay, and from six to twelve times the value of such feeds as corn stover, oat straw, wheat straw or sugar beets. Wheat bran alone approaches, but does not quite equal, alfalfa hay in feeding value.

It has as much protein as wheat bran, is worth in money value 45 per cent more than other clover and 60 per cent more than timothy.

It is, therefore, a substitute for wheat bran and oil meal, usually purchased by the farmers to help in making a balanced ration with timothy hay and corn fodder, and is a great saving in the cost of producing beef, pork and mutton. Both green or dry, it is also a valuable feed for poultry, and one of the best egg producers. For dairy purposes it is unexcelled. One acre of alfalfa cut green and fed twice daily will support five milch cows or twenty hogs for six months without the addition of any other feed.

Alfalfa, sold or fed, will return a higher net cash income per acre, year by year, than any other field crop.

Sow in April after danger of frost is over; also from August 10th to September 20th. This has proved to be the best time for the Middle and Western states. Sow from 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Lb. 25c; 50 lbs. \$7.50; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA or Luzerne—Imported from Turkestan, Asia, and inoculated with its native soil. Is perfectly hardy, withstands drouth, heat and cold, and yields the heaviest crop. It is able to grow satisfactorily with a supply of water so small that common alfalfa would perish with drouth. Lb. 25c; 50 lbs. \$8.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00.



Alfalfa.



Each year we find that there is more acreage being seeded to grasses and more attention being paid to the proper mixture for pastures, with the result of a greatly increased yield of forage. And as we are prepared to offer suggestions for proper mixtures when parties will advise us of the kind of land they wish to sow, we can often be of great help.

The crops of Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize and Cow Peas are short and prices will rule higher.

We have named prices in this catalogue as low as we dare, and presume, as the season advances, many things will be much higher, hence we prefer our customers to write us when anything is wanted, when we will give the current market price.

RED CLOVER—This is regarded by far the most important of the clover family for the practical purpose of agriculture, being valuable, not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties. It has long tap-roots and luxuriant foliage, the decay of which enriches the soil and adds materially to the value of succeeding crops. Sow 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre. Price per lb. 25c; 50 lbs. \$9.00; 100 lbs. \$17.50.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER—This greatly resembles the Medium Red, but is of much taller and more vigorous growth. Nothing equals it for hog pasture, as it will produce an enormous yield and is of the highest feeding quality. It gives quick results, making an unequaled crop, and is usually considered a permanent pasture grass. If your soil is poor and needs enriching there is no fertilizer as cheap and as good as sowing Mammoth Clover and plowing the crop under. It is the clover for poor soils. Sow 15 pounds per acre. Per lb. 25c; 50 lbs. \$9.50; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

ALSIKE—or **Swedish Clover**—The heads are globular and very sweet and fragrant, and much liked by bees, who obtain a great amount of honey from it. It produces a great amount of herbage during the season; the stalks being very fine, it makes a valuable hay crop. It is suited to wet land and will produce a good crop where other clovers would fail. Sow 4 to 6 pounds to the acre. Price per lb. 30c; 50 lbs. \$11.00; 100 lbs. \$21.00.

SCARLET—Or **Crimson Clover**—Sow in August or September, when it will produce good fall and winter pasture and a crop of hay early in June. Immense yielder of fodder. Commences to grow at once after cutting and continues to do so until frost. Height 1 foot; roots nearly black; blossoms long and of deep carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow 15 pounds per acre. Price per lb. 20c; 50 lbs. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—An excellent pasture clover in conjunction with Kentucky Blue Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Its flowers are also a favorite resort for the honey bee. It succeeds on all clay or sandy lands, not too wet. Alone it requires 4 to 6 pounds per acre; in mixture, 1 to 2 pounds. Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

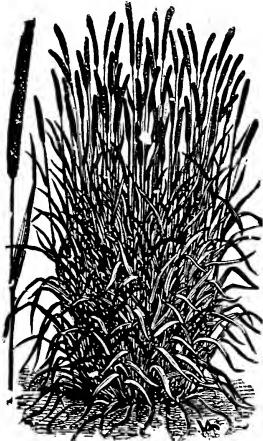
JAPAN CLOVER—Is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, without any special preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place of and driving out crap grass and fox tail. For sowing in woods where other grasses do not succeed well, Japan Clover is to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and does better under dense shade than any other grass or clover.

It is best not to graze Japan Clover too early the first season, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clover, but on waste land, or poor, worn-out soils it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasture, and at the same time improve the condition and productiveness of these poor lands to a considerable extent. Sow 10 pounds per acre in March or April. Lb. 25c; bu. of 25 lbs. \$5.00.



White Clover.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM—A hardy perennial Clover, being highly recommended for sowing on poor soil. Thrives on land where nothing else will grow. It grows from 4 to 6 feet high; makes both hay and pasture and its greatest value is as a winter or early spring pasture. Sow in spring or fall, about 20 pounds to the acre. Price, per lb., 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 50 lbs. \$13.25; 100 lbs. \$25.00.



Timothy



Kentucky Blue Grass.



Orchard Grass.

TIMOTHY—This is decidedly the best grass for hay, making a large return on strong rich clay, of medium state of moisture though somewhat coarse and hard, especially if allowed to ripen its seed, yet if cut in the blossom or directly after, it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, and especially so by horses. It possesses a large percentage of nutritive matter in comparison with other grasses. It grows very rapidly, and yields large crops on favorable soils. Sow in spring or fall, 10 to 15 pounds per acre. Lb. 15c; 50 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the soil of Missouri and Kansas is as well adapted for raising Blue Grass as that of Kentucky; we have the facilities for harvesting and caring for the seed (See page 57 about Blue Grass Strippers), and a market for distributing it lies at our door. The seed raised here is fully equal to that raised in any other part of the country, the germinating qualities of it being above the average of the seed usually shipped in. Possessing all of these natural advantages, Missouri and Kansas are justly entitled to world-wide reputation for Blue Grass pasture; and the fine blooded stock sold in our market shows that its quality is second to no state in the Union.

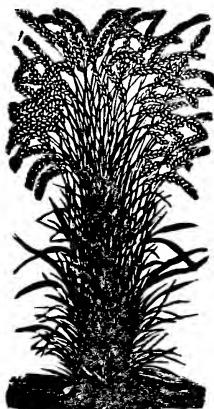
It is one of the best pasture grasses for our climate and soil, succeeding finely on our hill lands and producing the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its fine qualities to a late period in the winter. In connection with white clover, it forms the finest and closest lawns; for this purpose an extra quantity of seed should be used—say three bushels of Blue Grass and two pounds of white clover per acre. If sown by itself for pasture, 14 pounds is sufficient. Sow early in the spring or during the months of September and October. Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 50 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$13.50.

ORCHARD GRASS—This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming in the spring and remaining later in the autumn than any other; it grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and produces an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. It is well adapted for sowing under trees of orchards, and very valuable either for grazing or for hay. Sow about 28 lbs. per acre. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

BERMUDA GRASS—Largely grown in the South, and on account of its ability to withstand drought and hot weather, is becoming very popular in Arkansas and Oklahoma for pasture and hay crop. It grows successfully on almost any soil and as its roots will penetrate to the depth of three feet, thus enabling it to grow when other grasses would be dormant. Sow from April to June, 5 lbs. per acre. Lb. 60c.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—This variety is similar to the English Rye Grass. It is very nutritious and valuable for pastures, especially for early sheep feeding; also excellent for lawns. Sow in same quantities per acre as for the English Rye Grass. Lb. 10c.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—This produces an abundant amount of foliage and is valuable for pasturage on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It is recommended for hay and shoots up very quickly after being cut; produces a thick crop of aftermath, which also makes it valuable as a selling crop. Sow from 20 to 40 pounds to the acre. Lb. 20c.



Meadow Fescue.



Red Top

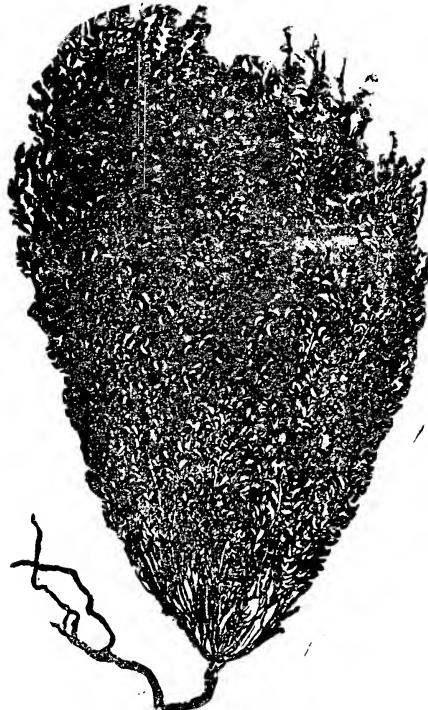


English Rye Grass.

MEADOW FESCUE—This is one of the most valuable of pasture grasses, as its long tender leaves are much relished by stock of all kinds. It succeeds well, even in poor soil, and its roots penetrate the earth 12 to 15 inches. It is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as Red Clover. When cured like timothy it yields a very superior quality of hay. Our stock is all native seed. Lb. 15c; 50 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

RED TOP—A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any others, and consequently well suited to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed the cattle will refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil it will grow half that height. From 7 to 14 pounds sown per acre. Price, per lb., fancy, 30c; 50 lbs. \$13.00; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—Leaves long, narrow and fine. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay. It requires a moist climate; in such it stands six or seven years. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. Lb. 10c.



Australian Saltbush.

AUSTRALIAN SALTBUSH—A valuable forage plant for alkali soils and for all regions subject to periodic drouths. This plant has been for many years the mainstay of herdsmen on the great interior sheep and cattle ranges of Australia. It flourishes on the poorest and most stubborn arid soil so impregnated with alkali that no other useful grasses and forage plants will grow on it; it furnishes enormous quantities of nutritive food for stock. Twenty tons of green feed or five tons of cured forage can be produced from one acre. It has almost the same nutritive ratio as Alfalfa; and nearly as high feeding value. Sown among our native grasses it becomes an appetizer and improves the condition of grazing animals. The plants have a prostrate habit, covering the ground with a green cushion six inches thick. Each plant sends out a mat of runners for several feet in every direction; when cut it reproduces itself from the same root, while it grows readily from seed merely dropped on the surface of the soil, and requires no cultivation. Sow one pound per acre; should be mixed with wheat ten times its own weight. Per oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

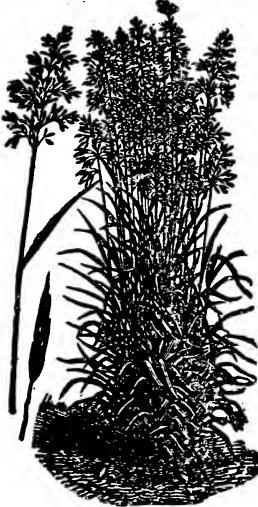
WE WILL BE GLAD TO SUPPLY SAMPLES AND SPECIAL QUOTATIONS OF ANY SEED WANTED IN QUANTITY. WRITE US.

JOHNSON GRASS—Johnson Grass is a coarse grass, much raised in the South, but is not so desirable in sections where tame grasses can be raised. Before sowing soak in water about 15 hours until seed swell ready for bursting. Sow in August or September or in spring after soil becomes warm and dry. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. 25 lbs. per bushel. Lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

TEOSINTE—Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced. In appearance somewhat resembles corn, but the leaves are much longer and broader. The stalk, containing much saccharine matter, is very nutritious. It can be cut several times during season, yielding enormously. If allowed to remain without cutting, will attain a height of twelve or fifteen feet. One seed will sometimes produce twenty to sixty stalks or shoots. It was introduced from a tropical country, and the warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. Requires almost 4 pounds of seed per acre. Plant in drills three feet apart, and two to three seeds every twelve inches in drill. Lb. \$1.00.



Johnson Grass.



Bromus Inermis.

BROMUS INERMIS OR AWNLESS BROME GRASS—It originated in Russia, and is recommended on account of the manner in which it has stood on the Hungarian plains, where the dry sterile nature of the country and the long continued drouths make so many plants succumb. This, however, stands well, and has been known for thirty years to stand when such robust crops as Alfalfa have been destroyed. It blooms in the Northern states in June and earlier in the Southern. It gives a luxuriant crop, particularly on fresh sandy loam soil. It is found that animals eat it greedily, whether in the green or dry state, so that it can be used as mown or saved for winter use. The seed may be sown in the early spring or in the autumn with winter wheat, as it stands intense cold equally well. It will stand under favorable conditions for years, and give as much food in one month as Alfalfa gives in three months. Per lb. 20c; 50 lbs. \$8.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

MILLET AND HUNGARIAN.

Very valuable annual grasses; sown in May and June, after it is known what the crop of other grasses will be; in case of a short crop, Millet and Hungarian are resorted to with great success. Yield an immense amount of fodder—the German yields about one-third more fodder and seed than the common Millet.

COMMON MILLET—It is an annual grass, with tender, juicy and luxuriant leaves, much relished by all kinds of stock; makes good hay. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Price, per 100 lbs., \$3.00.

GERMAN MILLET—No other grass or forage plant has been able to produce the enormous yield of this plant. It has produced from four to five tons of hay to the acre, and from seventy to eighty bushels of seed. It is sown in the spring on newly-broken prairie, and after harvesting it leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. Sow 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. Price, per 100 lbs., \$3.00.

SIBERIAN MILLET—Earlier than any of the Millets we know of; is rust-proof, and great stouter; makes more blades to the plant, which are finer than of any other millet and is well liked by all kinds of stock. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Price, per 100 lbs., \$2.50.

GOLDEN MILLET—Not so early as the Common Millet, but yields a larger crop. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. Price, per 100 lbs., \$3.00.

HUNGARIAN—This grass resembles Millet very much. It is of fine growth, and makes an excellent hay. It has numerous succulent leaves, which furnish an abundance of green fodder, taken by all kinds of stock. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. Price, per 100 lbs., \$2.50.

MARKET PRICES—Whenever you desire to buy Grass Seeds, Seed Grains, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets and other seeds in large quantities, send us a list of your wants and we will promptly quote you lowest market prices on articles asked for. If wanted by mail send 8c for postage, extra, per lb.

SORGHUM OR CANE SEED.

For Fodder and Silage.

For those living in sections subject to drouth, we cannot too earnestly urge the planting of Sorghum, Rice, Corn, Kaffir Corn, etc., which will almost certainly give them fodder in the driest of seasons. Indeed, as all regions are occasionally subject to extreme drouth, we think every farmer should be on the safe side and put in some of these wonderful drouth-resisting plants.

Sorghum Seed is now being sown to a greater extent for stock feed. It is an enormous yielder of fodder. All stock like it, and it is very nutritious and full of saccharine matter. It has great fattening properties. It can be grown almost anywhere and takes the place of tame grasses in sections where they cannot be grown readily. Large cattle raisers are growing it to a great extent for winter food for cattle, also for silo. Sheep raisers say it is the finest thing yet discovered for that animal. Sow broadcast for this purpose, about 2 bushels to the acre.

EARLY AMBER—This popular and well known variety is the earliest amber syrup. Price per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

EARLY ORANGE—A well known variety, well adapted for the South; it is from eight to ten days later than the Early Amber. Per lb. 10c; per 100 lbs. \$4.00.

RED TOP—One of the best varieties of Sorghum; a heavy cropper. Seed produced in a closed head, making it easily gathered. Per lb. 10c; per 100 lbs. \$5.00.

NON-SACCHARINE—They make excellent forage, are easy to cure, keep well in shocks, and are well eaten by stock in winter. If cut in green state they make excellent green food for silage and the shoots that spring up at once from the roots make a second crop of foliage and good ensilage.

FETERITA—Is a new grain of the Dhoura group, from British Egyptian Soudan. It produces stalks of medium height, with a large, well filled head, larger than Milo; soft, whiter, and has the same feeding value as Kaffir or Milo. It is a great drouth resister; stands erect; branches out from the root, and matures 25 days earlier than Kaffir, yielding from 50 to 80 bushels per acre.



Early Amber Cane Seed.

Feterita is one of the most important crops in the dry land zone. If sown early, a second crop can be raised from seed of the first crop, on the same ground. Lb. 25c, postpaid; 5 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.00, not prepaid.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN—Grows low, stalk perfectly erect, the foliage is wide, alternating closely on either side of the stalk. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints, producing from two to four heads of grain from each stalk. On very thin and worn lands it yields paying crops of grain and forage even in dry seasons, in which corn has utterly failed on the same lands. Lb. 10c; per 100 lbs. \$2.50.

RED KAFFIR CORN—Lb. 10c; per 100 lbs. \$2.50.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE—Should be planted in four or five feet rows, and two or three feet in the drills, according to the quality of the land; two plants in a hill. The cultivation is like corn, and makes good ensilage. Price per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$2.50.



Kaffir Corn.

JERUSALEM CORN—One of the surest of all forage plants for dry countries and seasons. Grows 4 to 5 feet high, produces many large heads well filled with a valuable grain for stock and chicken feed. Price. lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

BROOM CORN.

Requires similar soil and culture to corn, but should be planted later; it pays better to have the ground in prime condition. It is frequently planted in drills three and one-half feet apart, leaving the plants six inches apart.

CALIFORNIA GOLDEN—Excellent standard variety, grows very fine brush, good length, free from large center stem, bleaches very easily in sun. Lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

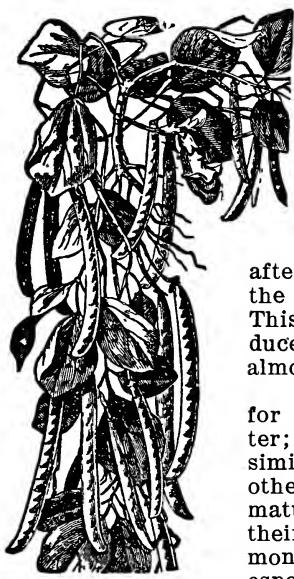
MISSOURI EVERGREEN—Is a favorite in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Grows to be a good length, and if cut at proper time has a good color, but if allowed to stand will redder at tip as seed ripens. Lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

TENNESSEE EVERGREEN—Generally shorter, finer growth than Missouri Evergreen, preserves color better, becoming more popular with growers, as it is profitable for manufacturing, therefore commands higher price. Lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

OKLAHOMA DWARF BROOM CORN—The finest dwarf variety known, being early, very productive, with fine, well fibered brush. Its dwarf habit, robust growth and great drouth-resisting qualities recommend it to our Western and Southern farmers. It grows about five feet high, making it easy to care for the brush. Lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

COW PEA—This is not exactly a pea, but more properly belongs to the bean family. It is a valuable fodder and fertilizer crop and can be grown as a second crop after wheat in the North. The seed or grain is used for cattle food; the stalks and leaves make excellent fodder fed green and is also excellent for silage. Poor, sandy soil may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of Cow Peas, and thus made into fertile loam. Plant in a thoroughly pulverized soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow with a grain drill in drills a foot apart, about 2 bushels per acre. If grown for fodder or seed, plant 3 feet apart, about 4 quarts per acre, not more than 2 inches deep and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm.



Cow Peas.

WHIPPOORWILL—A favorite early bunch-growing variety; has brown speckled seeds, which are more easily gathered than the vine-growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite on account of its early maturity and habits. Bu. \$3.00.

NEW ERA—This Pea is fully two weeks earlier than the popular Whippoorwill variety; a very great advantage to the farmer. In size it is one-third smaller than the Whippoorwill—another great advantage. It is a so-called Bunch Pea, similar to the Whippoorwill in growth. In sections of Missouri and Illinois the New Era Pea is planted after the wheat crop has been cut, and matures early enough in the fall to harvest in time to sow winter wheat on the same field. This cannot be said of any other variety of Cow Pea. They produce more seed than Whippoorwills and where known are used almost exclusively. Bu. \$3.00.

BLACK-EYE—Large Black-Eye Peas make a profitable crop for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter; at the same time make an excellent soil improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the other Cow Peas. While, of course, allowing the peas to fully mature and harvesting the dried peas detracts somewhat from their value as an improver, still, where parties desire to make a money crop, and at the same time improve the soil, these are especially desirable. Lb. 10c, bu. \$3.00.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—The largest of all sunflowers. This is without doubt one of the best paying crops that can be raised. Seeds are the best food for poultry and is much cheaper to raise than corn. Stalks, which grow very large, make excellent firewood. It is said to afford protection against malaria. Plant three quarts or about two lbs. of seed to one acre in hills same as corn. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 80c; 20 lbs. \$1.40.

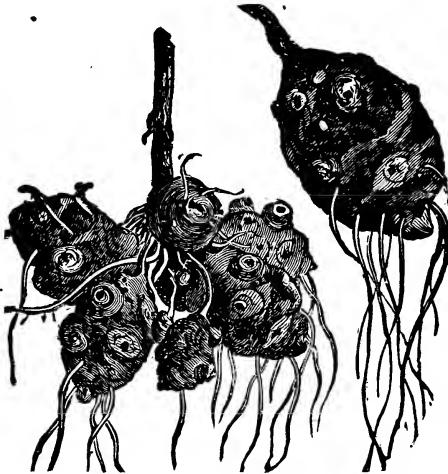
PEANUTS—Thrive and produce best on a light, sandy and tolerably fertile soil. Plant soon after frosts are over, in rows laid off three and one-quarter feet wide and the hills two feet apart; drop about four in a hill, thin them to two, and transplant any vacancy.

WHITE VIRGINIA—A fine productive strain, making large-sized nuts. Lb. 15c.

SPANISH—An early small-sized variety which is enormously prolific, and the kernels are very rich and fine flavored. It is also very largely grown for stock feeding, the vines and roots pulled up and cured making excellent, nutritious hay or very fattening food for hogs. Lb. 15c.

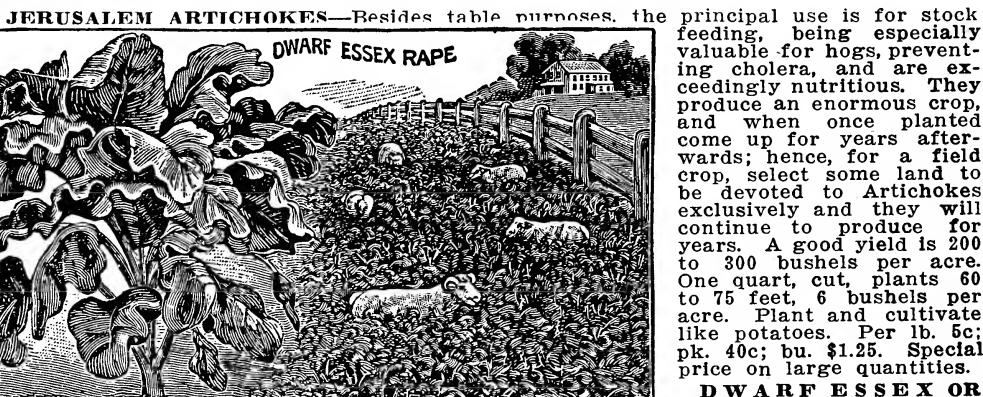


**S A N D, W I N-
T E R O R H A I R Y
V E T C H**—With stands hard winters, hardier than wheat. Owing to its remarkable earliness and great feeding qualities, no dairy farmer or hog raiser should be without it. It is proof against drouth, heat and cold. Relished by all kinds of stock. Yields 15 to 20 tons per acre. Sow 30 pounds to the acre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel rye or oats



Jerusalem Artichokes.

to support the vines. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 50 lbs. \$8.50.



J E R U S A L E M A R T I C H O K E S—Besides table purposes, the principal use is for stock feeding, being especially valuable for hogs, preventing cholera, and are exceedingly nutritious. They produce an enormous crop, and when once planted come up for years afterwards; hence, for a field crop, select some land to be devoted to Artichokes exclusively and they will continue to produce for years. A good yield is 200 to 300 bushels per acre. One quart, cut, plants 60 to 75 feet, 6 bushels per acre. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. Per lb. 5c; pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25. Special price on large quantities.

**D W A R F E S S E X O R
E N G L I S H R A P E**—Extensively cultivated for soiling

purposes and also for feeding young cattle, lambs and sheep. One acre will pasture 36 head two months, and lambs will make a gain of from 8 to 12 lbs. per month. Those who are raising poultry will find a patch of rape a useful adjunct. It yields abundantly, and all animals are fond of it. Sow from April to July, at intervals of several weeks and secure a supply of good feed and excellent pasture later. If in drills, not less than 20 or more than 32 inches apart, 2 to 4 pounds; if broadcast 4 to 6 pounds per acre. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 80c; 100 pounds \$6.50.

S O J A B E A N—The plants grow erect, averaging two and one-half feet in height. The branches and upper part of the main stem are thickly studded with clusters of pods—from two to five pods growing in clusters, each pod containing two beans. The beans should be sown a half bushel per acre broadcast, or planted in drills three and a half feet apart and one and a half feet between the plants, dropping two or three in each hill, which will require one gallon per acre. This variety of bean is sold largely as German Coffee berries at a fancy price. Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c; bu. \$2.75.



Soja Bean.

PEDIGREED SEED CORN.

Yellow Varieties.

There is no crop of such importance to the farmer as the corn crop, none in which the comparative cost of good seed is so little per acre. Recent experiments prove exclusively that a pure-bred corn will yield from five to ten bushels more per acre than the corn ordinarily planted.

We have taken great pains to procure choice seed stock from our growers, which we offer at reasonable prices. Our seed corn will all be tested, so you can rely on good germination.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH—90 Days—An early yellow Dent Corn, maturing in this climate in 90 days. An excellent corn for stock and is quite prolific, very often yielding two ears to the stalk. Deep, soft grain and small red cob. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00.

ECLIPSE CORN—85 Days—This is one of the earliest and most prolific yellow corns ever introduced. The ear is a bright golden color, medium size, cob small, red, deep grain, and will mature in 85 days. Even in this last unfavorable year it made 90 bu. per acre. Pk. 70c; bu. \$2.25.

IMPROVED LEAMING—90 Days—This is one of the earliest yellow Dent Corns in cultivation, ripening in from 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the Yellow Canada and Flint varieties in earliness, productiveness and quality. The ears are medium and of an orange yellow color and small red cob; generally producing two good ears each, and husks and shells very easy. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00.

IOWA GOLD MINE—90 Days—Is very early, ripening only a few days later than Pride of the North; golden yellow; grain very deep; cob small. Will make excellent early crop, or will mature if planted after wheat is cut or early potatoes dug. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00.

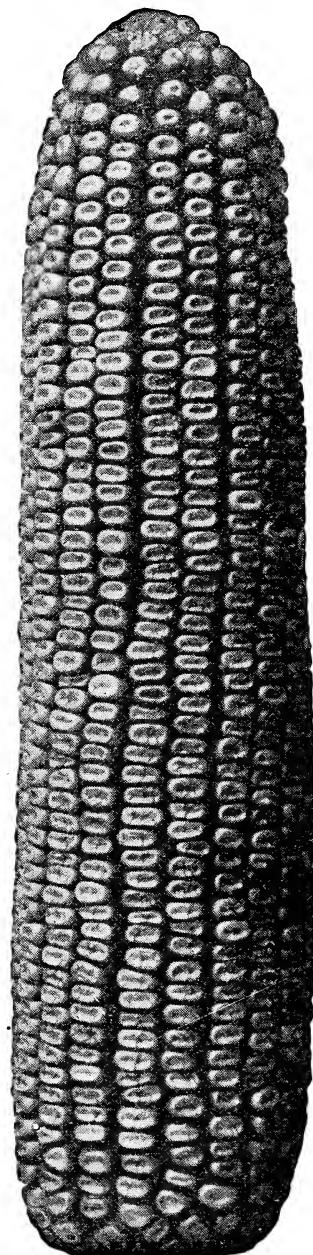
GOLDEN BEAUTY—110 Days—This variety is a very large grained and handsome yellow corn. The ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of bright golden yellow grains of remarkable size, small cob, filled out completely to the extreme end. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it very superior for grinding into meal. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00.

KANSAS SUNFLOWER CORN—90 Days—This is the largest Early Yellow Corn we know of, ears averaging 1 foot in length and about 2 inches in diameter, weighing 1 pound and upwards. The ears are uniform in size and shape, and of a fine golden color. It is early, maturing in 90 days. Stalks grow about 8 feet high, are very leafy and furnish large quantity of fodder. We can recommend it highly to anybody who wants a large, early yellow corn. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00.

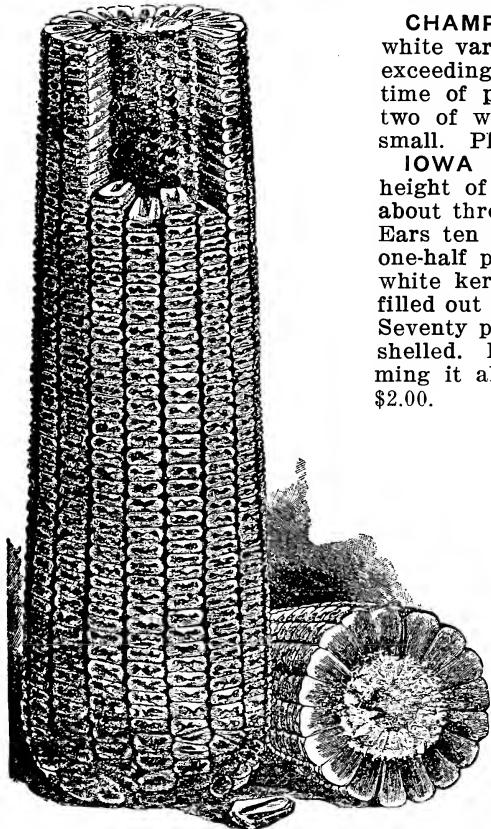
REID'S YELLOW DENT—100 Days—This is a large eared variety, combining all the good points required in corn growing sections south of the 40th parallel. It has a broad, deep yellow kernel and red cob; grades "strictly yellow" in any market. It is very desirable for yellow cornmeal, and those desiring a large, yellow corn cannot fail to be pleased with it. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00.

White Varieties.

BRAZILIAN OR STOOLING FLOUR CORN—This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from five to eight stalks; each stalk bearing two to three ears, five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage we know of, and yields to the acre four times more fodder and shelled corn than common corn. It contains a much larger quantity of starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, gives a finer flour, that will make bread, biscuits, etc., as that made of wheat flour; also used largely for roasting ears. Plant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Three pounds will plant one acre. 3 lbs. 25c; pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50.



Eclipse.



Clay County White.

CLAY CO. WHITE—95 Days—This is a Missouri product, grown in Clay County, and is a wonderful producer, averaging this season 90 bushels per acre. It has taken several years to bring it to its present high standard, and we now offer our patrons a variety that stands at the head of the list for quality and productiveness. Pure white, ears large, weighing over 1 pound each; cob small and grain very deep and compact, filling cob completely over tip. Many ears contain over 1,400 grains each. We recommend this especially and assure our patrons that they will be more than pleased with results after a fair trial. Pk. 90c; bu. \$3.00.

POP CORN.

MAMMOTH WHITE RICE—A very handsome variety; kernels long, pointed and resembling rice; color white; very prolific. Per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN—The stalks grow six feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of one inch. Per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c.

SEED GRAIN.

WHEAT.

RED FULTZ—A smooth, red chaff wheat, a good yielder and suited to any kind of land. Per bu. \$1.50.

HARVEST QUEEN—This productive and desirable bald sort is destined to become a general favorite. Was originated from the popular Golden Cross, fertilized on the Clawson, partaking from the Golden the compact head, dark red grain, extreme hardiness, rapid growth and strong straws; from the Clawson, baldness, red chaff and very large kernels. The heads are very large, often growing from five to six inches in length and is a very strong, vigorous grower, being the first to start out in the spring and a wonderful stouter. Per bu. \$1.50.

MACARONI WHEAT—Is a very heavy yielding variety and does especially well in the semi-arid plains. It seems to be always a sure crop and will mature in a shorter season than any other wheat. It does well on good soil, but the yield is larger and quality better when grown on poor land. The grain is very hard and nearly double the size of any other kind of wheat. Sow wheat early in the spring, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Per bu. \$1.50.

Large buyers, market gardeners, canners and all who use large quantities of seeds should write for special prices, naming quantities wanted.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL—An extra early, pure white variety of the Dent family; very productive and exceedingly heavy, maturing in 85 to 90 days from the time of planting. The grain is extra deep and wide, two of which will more than span the cob, which is small. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00.

IOWA SILVER MINE—White—Stalks grow to a height of about seven or eight feet and set the ears about three and one-half or four feet from the ground. Ears ten to twelve inches in length, weighing one and one-half pounds; uniform in size and shape, with pure white kernels set on a small white cob, and are well filled out over the tip. It is early, maturing in 95 days. Seventy pounds of corn in the ear will make 60 pounds shelled. It is hardy, a great drouth resister, and, summing it all up, the acme of perfection. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00.

BALDWIN WHITE—A thoroughbred pure 90-day White Corn; long ear and heavy yielder. Ears 12 inches long and average one pound in weight. Uniform in height, size and color; of high germination. Took premium in Columbian Exposition in 1893. You cannot afford to do without it. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00.

HICKORY KING—100 Days—The cob is so small and the grain is so large that when an ear is broken in half one grain will cover the entire end of the cob. Nearly all of the stalks bear two ears, and we consider it one of the best white corns grown. It ripens in from 100 to 110 days from time of planting. Price per pk. 90c; per bu. \$3.00.

SPELTZ OR EMMER—The Valuable New Grain From Russia—It is readily eaten by all kinds of stock. But it is better to mix it, however, with bran and shorts, as it is a pretty heavy feed when fed alone. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on Speltz commanding it highly, and the introductory paragraph of that bulletin states: "The extremely variable climatic conditions in some of our Western states have made it desirable to give particular attention to crops resistant especially to cold and drouth. Among such crops Emmer holds high rank and should become one of the prominent crops for stock feeding." Per lb. 5c; bu. \$1.10.

BUCKWHEAT—Japanese, per bu. \$1.50; Silver Hull, per bu. \$1.50; Common, per bu. \$1.50.

HEMP SEED—Per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c.

FLAXSEED—Largely grown in this state for the seed. Sow one-half to three-quarters bushel per acre. Can furnish choice recleaned seed for sowing any time, at \$1.75 per bushel.

SEED RYE—Rye does best on rich sandy soil, almost a sure crop every year; should be sown in August or September, either in drills or broadcast, at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre; is raised both for pasture and grain. Per bu. (56 lbs.) \$1.00.

BARLEY—Barley succeeds best on lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Sow from 2 to 2½ bushels per acre.

Common, per bu. \$1.00.

Champion Beardless, per bu. \$1.25.

CASTOR BEANS—Are largely grown in our state, and have paid well the last few years. Will do well on any good corn land. One bushel plants 15 acres. Per lb. 10c; bu. \$2.00.

OATS.

THE KHERSON—A new oat with the following description given by the Nebraska Experiment Station: "The Kherson Oat is a vigorous, but not a rank grower, short-stemmed, with broad leaves showing a large surface, spreading panicle, berries a light creamy color, small, but very numerous, having thin hulls; usually weighs well per bushel, and in this as well as yield has led all others at this station." From the information we have been able to gather we believe it will do well in the west. Pk. 25c; bu. 90c.

RED RUST PROOF—Heavy grain; very prolific and entirely rust proof. Per pk. 25c; bu. 75c; Texas grown \$1.00 bu.

WHITE BONANZA—One of the finest varieties in cultivation and yields extraordinary crop; very early, stiff straw, grows four feet high; heads remarkably heavy; grain short and plump, resembling barley in shape; weighs from 35 to 40 lbs. per bushel. Per pk. 25c; bu. 75c.

BUG DEATH SAVES YOUR CROPS

The most deadly insecticide—yet harmless to plants. Contains no Paris Green or Arsenic—does not burn, prevents blight. Has saved millions of dollars for farmers in the past 15 years. Equally effective on Potatoes, Squash, Cucumbers, Melons, Vines and Shrubbery.

Prevents Blight on All Crops

Don't experiment—buy right this time—get "Bug Death." Easily applied as dry powder with our "Dickey Duster" (price 25c)—or for spraying mixture. Also effective on shade and fruit trees.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897

Lb. 15c; 3 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 50c; 12½ lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50. Booklet with full direction sent with every order.

PARIS GREEN—Sure death to all insects that eat the foliage. One ounce to five gallons of water well mixed. Price, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. If larger quantities wanted ask for special price.

SLUG SHOT—Has been in use since 1880, in thousands of gardens and upon acres of field crops, with conceded effectiveness upon Slugs, Worms, Caterpillars, Aphides, etc. It is in use in every state in the Union and Canadian Province; is an impalpable powder, a combination of insecticides, poisonous to insects preying upon vegetation, affecting nearly all classes of insect life, so that they either die, or LEAVE FOR PARTS UNKNOWN. If not entirely harmless to man or animal, it is so near so that in its use there is no danger, as there is from other virulent poisons. Kills the potato bugs and small insects on Turnips, Beets, Radishes, etc., worms on the Currant and Gooseberry Bush, Cabbage Worms, Yellow, Striped Beetles on Squash, Melons, Cucumbers, Beets, etc. Lice and Slugs on Rose Bushes and other flowering plants. Canker Worms and other caterpillars on Apple and Fruit Trees. Is also a good fertilizer.

Directions for Using on every 5-lb. packet. Price, per 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

Implements for Use—One-pound Canister, for small gardens. Price 35c postpaid.

The Duster is the commonest implement, holding one-half and one gallon. A man or youth can cover the plants as fast as he can walk. Price 35c and 50c each. Mailed 15c extra. See page 58, the dry powder and liquid sprayers.

SEED POTATOES.

Prices Subject to Change.

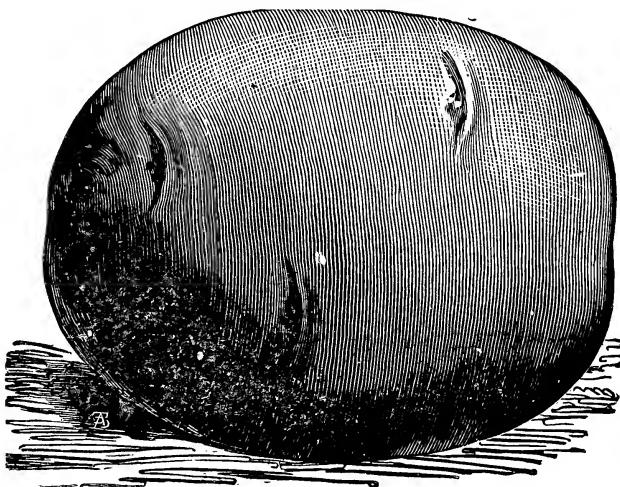
RED RIVER OHIO—This potato is grown in the Red River Valley and well pays for the difference in price of it and the native Ohio, and after once having planted them you will plant no other. Bu. \$1.50.

MINNESOTA EARLY OHIO—This is decidedly the standard early variety, which is always in demand for an early market potato. Among all the old and better known varieties it ranks first as to quality and productiveness and is a favorite with all. Bu. \$1.25.

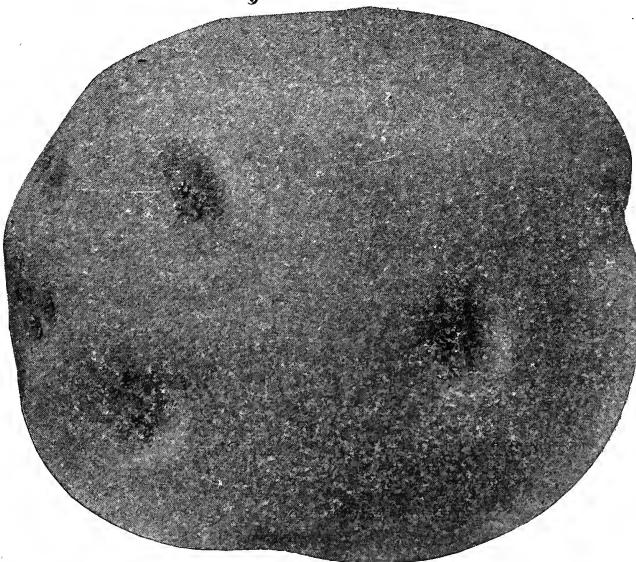
WHITE STAR—This variety is one of the most profitable sorts to grow for the market, and remarkable for fine keeping qualities. Bu. \$1.10.

These prices are for small lots; if larger quantities are desired, we will be glad to quote you special prices upon request.

BURBANK'S SEEDLING—White skinned, few eyes, fine grained flesh, dry and floury when cooked; very productive, ripening between the early and late varieties. Bu. \$1.25.



Red River Ohio.



Natural Size Irish Cobbler.

TRUE EARLY ROSE—Is a standard early potato and is so well known as to need no description. Northern grown selected stock. Bu. \$1.25.

IRISH COBBLER—The favorite potato in all sections. Is as early, or within a few days, of the Early Ohio and the yield is much superior. The tubers are round, pure white, and very attractive, and will bring more on the market than any other Early or Late variety. Can be planted in early Spring or late as August, with splendid results. Will keep well until new crop comes in. Choice second crop, bu. \$1.50.

SWEET POTATOES.

Prices Subject to Change.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Yellow Nansemond, standard variety for main crop..... | per bu. \$1.50 |
| Jersey Yellow, shorter and thicker than Nansemond..... | per bu. 1.50 |
| Southern Queen, a large early potato..... | per bu. 2.50 |
| Red Bermuda, a large early potato..... | per bu. 2.50 |

Owing to the perishable nature of Sweet Potatoes, we recommend shipping only by express. We are careful that they are in good condition at time of shipment but we do not guarantee them to arrive at destination in good condition.

BLUE GRASS STRIPPERS.

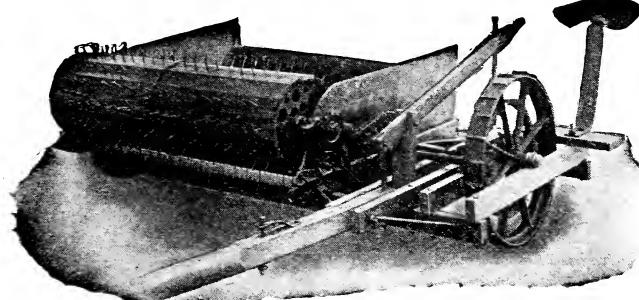
IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE HOW IT IS DONE.

THE THOMASSON & PENCE ROTARY CYLINDER BLUE GRASS STRIPPER.

THE BEST AND EASIEST HANDLED IN THE MARKET.

This machine will strip from seven to ten acres per day and strips it much cleaner, leaving less seed on the straw than any other machine. An acre will average from 8 to 15 bushels of seed.

The machines are within reach of all who have Blue Grass.



Send for Circulars. We want the name of everyone who has a Blue Grass Pasture.

KING'S HAND GRASS SEED STRIPPER.

The Stripper only weighs four pounds and is easily handled—a boy 10 years old can easily use it—and in a fair crop of Kentucky Blue Grass seed and Red Top you can gather five bushels per day. These hand strippers can be used in fence corners and places where a horse power machine cannot work. Every stripper is warranted to give entire satisfaction. There are thousands now in use. Price \$2.00.

CLIPPER GRAIN AND SEED MILLS.

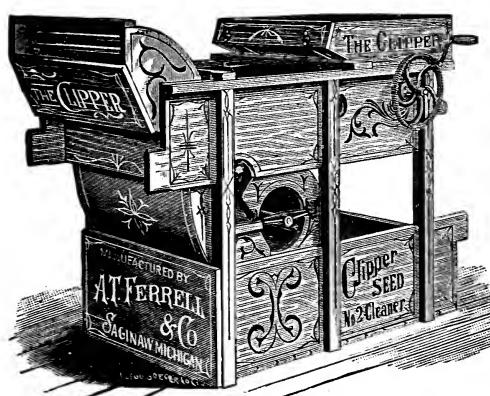
THE CLIPPER MILL NO. 1, \$22.50.

The best fanning mill on the market for general use on the farm. Will clean grain and feeds perfectly; is easy to operate and directions with each machine.

THE CLIPPER MILL NO. 2, \$32.00.

The same mill, only larger. Is adapted more for seedmen, who handle small seeds, such as clover, timothy, etc., for the market. Has a large cleaning capacity, but will clean also all kinds of grain by using proper screens.

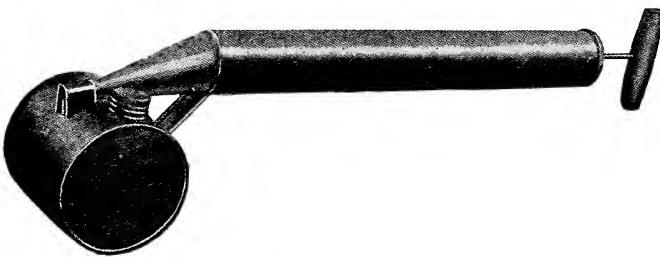
We can furnish a small drive pulley to operate by power, if desired, without extra charge. The Clipper Mills are recommended and used by all State Agricultural Colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



STAR FORCE AND SPRAYING PUMP.

Throws a stream 40 feet and makes a spray as fine as mist, all with ONE nozzle. Has no equal for spraying trees, flowers, lawns, gardens or hothouses. Spray your cattle, hogs or poultry houses with it. Handy for washing windows, muddy horses, buggies or autos. Used by veterinarians for cleaning, dressing and medicating wounds on animals, giving injections, etc. UN-EQUALED FOR WHITEWASHING.

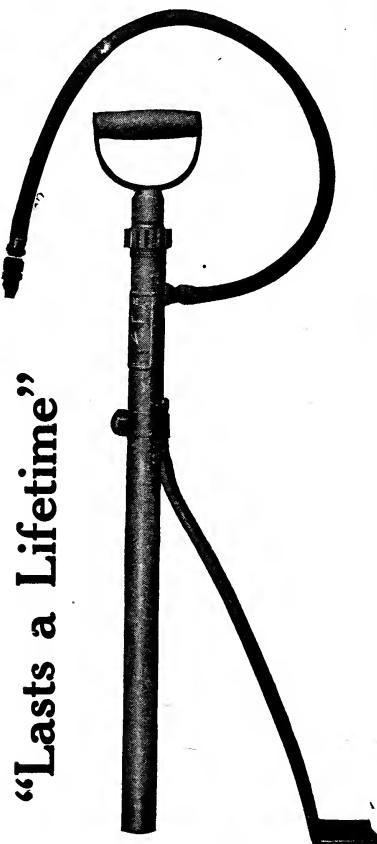
The "Star" is all solid brass except handle, foot and hose. Has double-action piston. Agitator at bottom. Has non-clogging spraying device. No valves to leak. No washers to wear out. Has detachable foot-brace; may be used in bucket or barrel. Price \$2.50.



THE SPECIAL SINGLE TUBE TIN SPRAYER is adapted for all kinds of general spraying and is used very extensively for spraying disinfectants, etc. Price, 45c. If mailed, 20c extra.

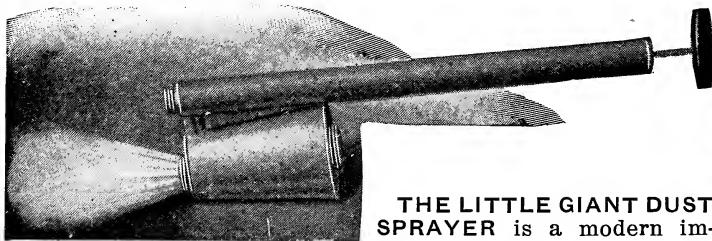


THE GRAND SPRAYER is strong, durable and satisfactory. Price 40c. If mailed, 20c extra.



The Star.

FOUNTAIN COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER is well adapted for the fruit grower, farmer, stockman, poultryman, florist and for use of general disinfectants. Price \$5.



THE LITTLE GIANT DUST SPRAYER is a modern improvement for spraying orchards, vineyards and all kinds of garden truck and plants with powder instead of liquid, against diseases of fungus nature and insects.

A couple of applications in the chicken house will also destroy all lice and mites without any damage to the fowls. This machine dusts as fast as you walk, two rows at a time. Will spray any kind of dry powder, as Paris Green, Lime, Slug Shot, Bug Death, etc. We only have in stock the Little Giant Duster, price \$6.00. Spray Calendar furnished with every machine.

The Dry Powder Sprayer is constructed on the same principle as the liquid atomizers, having a reservoir and a plunger which forces the insecticide out, scattering it in a fine, impalpable powder. It is thoroughly satisfactory for small gardens or areas. Price 70c each. If mailed, 20c extra.

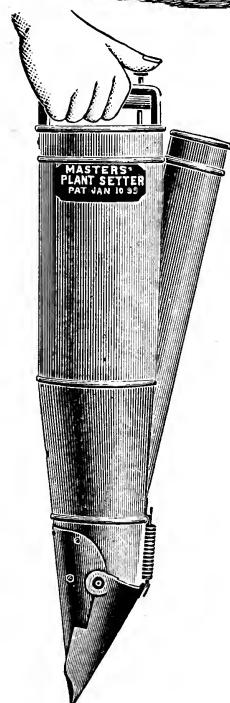




THE LITTLE GIANT SEEDER

CYCLONE BROADCAST SEEDER—Perfect in distribution, mechanically constructed. Neatest and most simple. Has Automatic Cut-Off and Regulator. Strongest in construction. Price, \$1.50.

CAHOON'S HAND BROADCAST SEEDER—For sowing wheat, oats, hemp, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, clover, grass seed, etc. This hand machine, at the common walking gait, sows from six to eight acres per hour and sows twice as much horseback. It sows equally well in the face of the wind; it is attached to the body by a strap over the shoulder and turned by a crank in the right hand. Price, \$3.00.



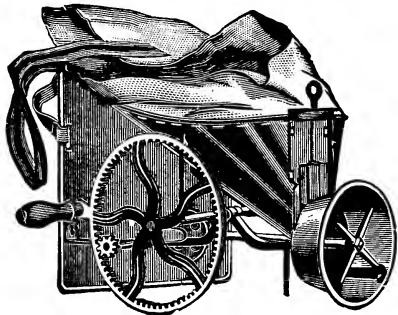
HAND SEED SOWERS.

THE LITTLE GIANT SEEDERS are the lightest running and best sowing machines on the market. They have iron frames, malleable brace, force feed, pressed tin distributing wheel, and hand hold on the side, and the stirrer is the most effective feeder placed on any machine.

No. 3 Geared. The strongest, prettiest and best seeder made. Price, \$1.50.

No. 4 has the same gearing as the No. 3, but is smaller. The best cheap machine on the market. Price, \$1.25.

No. 1 Fiddle Bow—The same construction as the No. 3. Price, \$1.25.



THOMPSON'S WHEELBARROW GRASS SEEDER.

No. 6—Clover and Grass Seeder, 14 ft. Hopper, \$7.50.

No. 5—Clover and Grass Seeder, with double hopper for Red Top and Orchard Grass, 14 ft. Hoppers, \$8.50.

16 ft. Hopper furnished at 50c advance.

Send for full descriptive circular.



GIANT TIN HORN SEEDER.

A light, accurate Seeder, will broadcast clean seed from 30 to 40 feet.

Full directions with every Seeder. Price 75c.

THE PLANT SETTER.

Can set, water and fertilize more plants than three men can set by hand. Every plant securely rooted by absorption—Nature's only way. No blanks, no stooping, no more lame backs. Don't wait for showers, but keep the planter going every day, regardless of the weather and by using water or liquid fertilizer, if possible, you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. Any man with a little practice can easily set out 10,000 to 12,000 plants each day, and our planter maintains a record of over 998 plants to grow from each 1,000 set. Two barrels of water or liquid fertilizer per acre with one of our Setters will insure a perfect stand of plants, rain or no rain.

Printed instructions for making and using home-made liquid fertilizer at no cost but your own work to prepare it, sent free with each Plant Setter. Also full directions how to operate it goes with every machine. Money refunded in case this Planter fails to do all we claim for it. Get a Planter and see how it is done. Especially adapted for new land, either stumpy or stony. Price, \$4.00 each.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS.

Space will not permit our showing and describing all of the "Planet Jr." tools, but we will send a fully illustrated catalogue **FREE FOR THE ASKING** to any who desire it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered. "Planet Jr." goods are standard machines, the best on the market. In sending your orders to us, you can rely on getting bottom prices.

EXTRAS FOR PLANET JR. MACHINES.

Planet Jr. machines have been in successful use for so many years that we get many calls for spare parts. A special catalogue covering all repairs is sent on application.

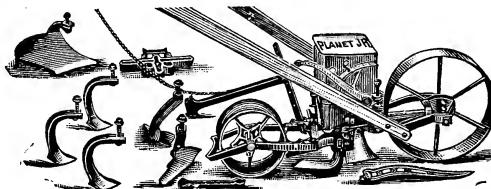
ON RECEIPT OF THESE PRICES BELOW, WE WILL DELIVER ANY OF THESE "PLANET JR." TOOLS, FREIGHT PREPAID TO YOUR RAILROAD STATION.

NO. 4 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Price, Complete, \$11.00. Weight, 53 lbs.

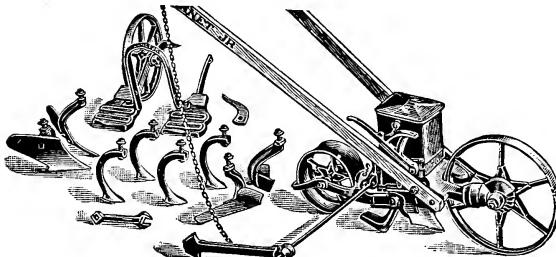
As a Seeder Only, \$9.00. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ Quarts of Seed.

This tool combines, in a single convenient implement, a capital hill dropping seeder, a continuous row seeder, an admirable single wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, a capital wheel cultivator and a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow. In a word, with a great variety of tools, excellent in design and quality, it is without an equal for easy adjustment, lightness, strength and beauty.



NO. 25 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Price, \$13.50. Weight, packed, 59 lbs. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ Quarts of Seed.

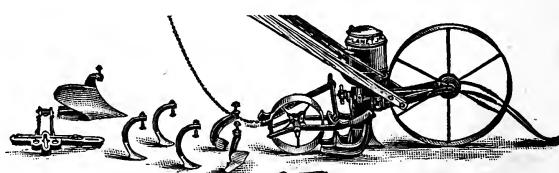


This new combined machine is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheeled Hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately.

NO. 6 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Price, Complete, \$13.50. Weight, packed, 64 lbs. As a Seeder Only, \$11.00.

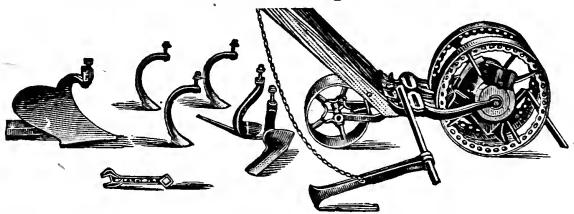
What It Will Do—It drops all garden seeds in hills and sows in drills to any exact depth required, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. As a wheel hoe, it hoes, cultivates and plows all garden crops, completing a row at every passage, up to 16 inches in width.



NO. 1 PLANET JR. COMBINED DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Price, With Tools as Shown, \$9.50. Holds 3 Pints of Seed. Weight, Packed, 44 lbs.

The older Planet Jr. No. 1 and No. 2 Seeders have given complete satisfaction over 30 years, are used the world over, and except our hill and drill seeders are the most perfect known.

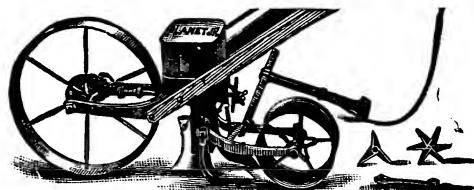
**NO. 2 PLANET JR. DRILL SEEDER.**

Weight, Packed, 37 lbs. Price, \$7.50. Holds 3 Quarts.

Built on the same lines as No. 1 Drill but larger and only a Drill.

NO. 3 PLANET JR. HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.

Price, \$10.50. 15-inch Steel Driving Wheel. Holds 3 Quarts of Seed. Weight, Packed, 47 lbs.



A favorite among onion growers, market gardeners and seedsmen.

The special force feed is admirable, working equally well whether sowing with an ounce or a full hopper.

The hill dropping is simple and reliable; making hills either 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart.

NO. 5 PLANET JR. HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.

Price \$13.00. Weight, packed, 52 lbs.

16½ inch steel wheel. Sheet steel hopper holding 5 quarts. Built on the same lines as No. 3 Drill, only larger.

NO. 11 PLANET JR. DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, PLOW AND RAKE.

Price, with Attachments as in cut, \$9.00. Weight, packed, 39 lbs.

The Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoes are the greatest cultivating tools in the world for the onion and small sugar beet grower, and also for every grower of garden crops from drilled seed. They do more and do it better and easier than can possibly be done in any other way. The frame is steel.

**NO. 12 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.**

Price \$7.00. Weight, 34 lbs.

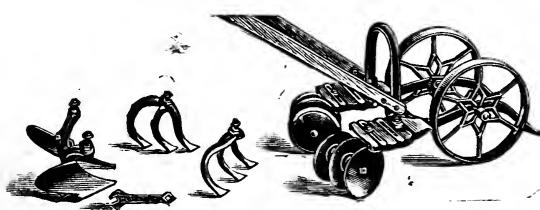
This tool is identical with No. 11 Wheel Hoe, except that it has one pair plows, one pair hoes, two pairs cultivator teeth and a pair of leaf lifters only, and is sold at a correspondingly less price. The tools sold with No. 12 are what gardeners use most, and the others can be added as wanted.

NO. 13 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE. Price \$4.75. Weight 29 lbs.

This tool is the No. 11, with 6-inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most generally useful. Any or all of the other tools shown with No. 11 may be added at any time.

NO. 14 PLANET JR. DOUBLE WHEEL DISC HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Price, with Attachments, as in cut, \$8.00. Weight, 38 lbs.



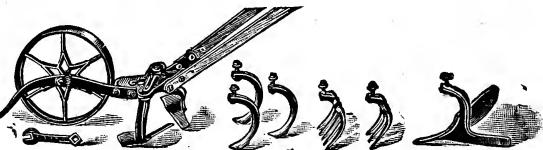
This new tool will give excellent satisfaction; is especially pleasing to all who work peat lands. There are three oil tempered discs on each side. The frame is steel.

The set of prong cultivator teeth are constructed on entirely new lines, and will be found invaluable in general cultivation.

NO. 13½ PLANET JR. DOUBLE WHEEL DISC HOE. Price \$6.00. Weight 33 lbs.
Same as No. 14, but has one pair of discs and one pair of leaf lifters only.

NO. 16 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.
Price, \$5.85. Weight, 25 lbs.

The handles are adjustable in height. The frame is steel, convenient and strong with quick change device by which to exchange the tools without removing the nuts.



NO. 17 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Price, \$5.00. Weight, 23 lbs.

You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work.

NO. 17½ PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Price, \$4.50. Weight, 21 lbs.

This tool is identical with No. 16, except in equipment. The pair of 6-inch hoes, three cultivator teeth and leaf lifter, which go with it, are all the finest of their kind.

NO. 18 SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Price, \$3.50. Weight, 20 lbs.

This tool has one pair of 6-inch hoes only—the tools that are most constantly useful throughout the season. Other tools can be added as needed.

NO. 38 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL DISC HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Price, complete, as in cut, \$7.00. Weight, packed, 28 lbs.

This combination occupies the same position among Single Wheel Hoes as that taken by the No. 14 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Disc Hoe among Doubles.

NO. 18½ PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL DISC HOE.

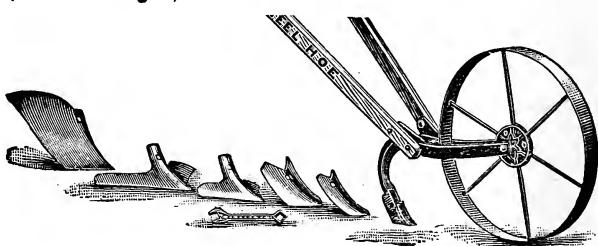
Price, \$4.75. Weight, packed, 23 lbs.

This is identical with No. 38, except that it has a pair of discs and leaf lifter only.

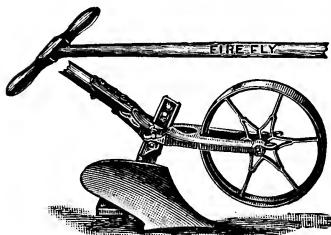
NO. 19 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Price, \$3.75. Weight, 20 lbs.

This implement is designed for the farmers garden work, though it offers to everyone with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for all hand wheel hoe operations.



THE "FIRE-FLY" GARDEN PLOW. Price, \$2.35. Weight 14 lbs.



This tool is most useful in small gardens, opening furrows for manure or seeds, and covering them quickly. Chicken raisers will find it very useful in plowing up the scratching yards. The mold board is of tempered and polished steel; the depth is quickly changed.

EUREKA WEED KILLER, Odorless and Clean—Will destroy all weeds, moss, etc., on gravel walks, carriage drives, stable yards, courts, etc. One can well make 26 gallons of solution. Per can, 50c. Post. prepaid.



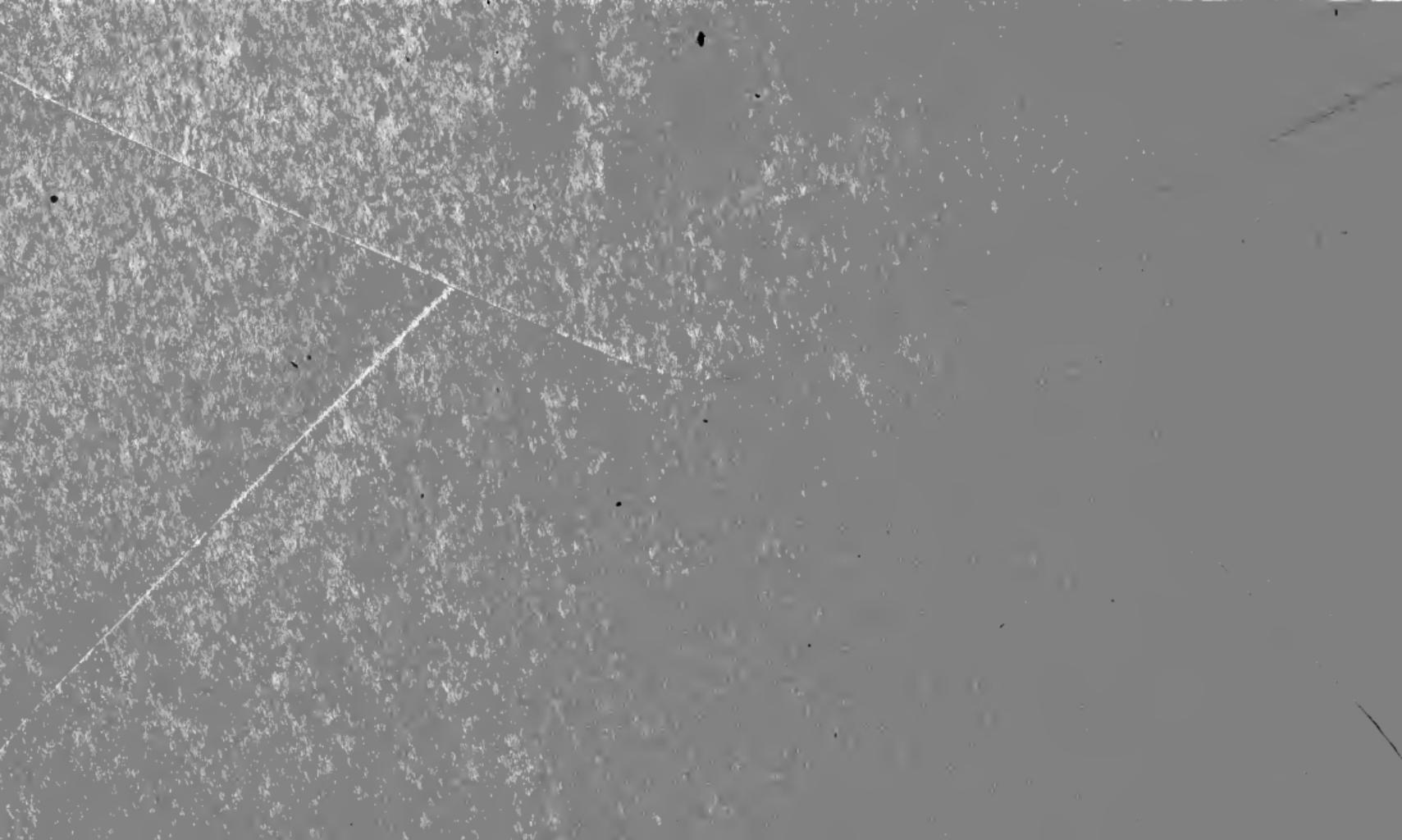
FROM

MISSOURI SEED CO.

KANSAS CITY,

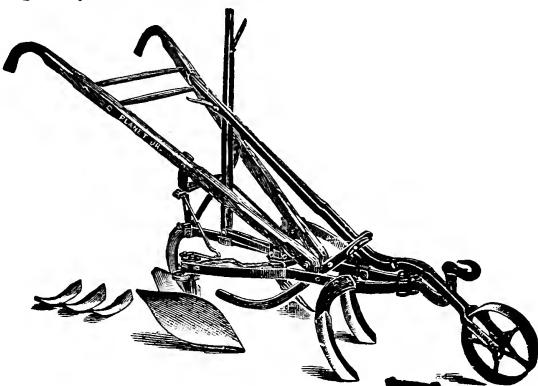
STATION A.

MISSOURI.



NO. 8 PLANET JR. HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.
Price, \$9.00. Weight, packed, 83 lbs.

No other cultivating machine is so widely known as the Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. It opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injuring, throws dirt to or from the row and throws back from center again. You can cultivate to any depth desired, and adjust for any width. Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the intelligent farmer who knows the best is always the cheapest.



NO. 7 PLANET JR. HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.
Price, \$8.50. Weight, packed, 77 lbs.

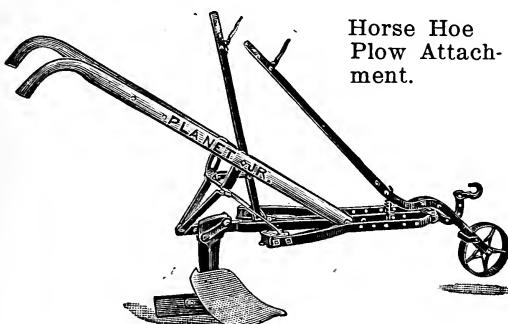
The No. 7 Horse Hoe is the No. 8 without the depth regulator. It works the same, except that it lacks the steadiness and control of depth made possible by the depth regulator.

NO. 9 PLANET JR. HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.
Price, \$7.75. Weight, packed, 70 lbs.

This tool is identical with No. 7, except that it has a plain wheel instead of lever wheel. It has the high frame, patented hollow steel standards, patent Star wheel patent lever expander, and hollow steel wheel arms. Without wheel \$7.00.

The Discs are used in place of the regular side hoes; can be set to throw to or cut away from the row. When set to cut away from the row the rear shovel steel throws the earth back again to the row.

Disc attachments, fitting all our horse hoes, per pair, \$3.75.



Horse Hoe
Plow Attach-
ment.

The **HORSE HOE PLOW ATTACH-
MENT** is intended particularly for the small farmer who wants a combined plow, hoe, cultivator, furrower and ridger for one horse. With this combination he can plow his ground in the spring by going twice in the furrow and then care for his crops during the whole cultivating season.

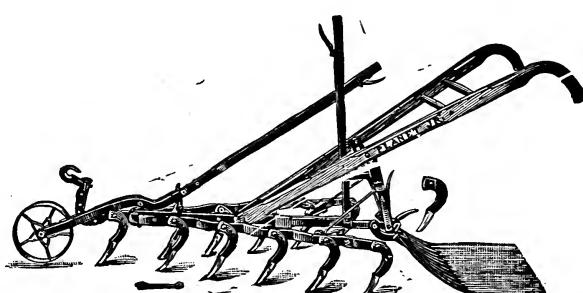
It cuts a furrow six to eight inches wide and two to four inches deep. Always be used with the plow.

The plow fits Nos. 7, 8 and 9 Horse Hoes and Cultivators. Price, \$4.00.

PLANET JR. TWELVE-TOOTH HARROW, CULTIVATOR AND PULVERIZER.

Complete, \$9.00. Without Pulverizer, \$7.40. Without Pulverizer or Wheel, \$6.20. With No. 9 Plain Wheel, \$6.90.

Gardeners cultivate better than formerly. It has been found to pay best. With the Twelve-Tooth Harrow you go as deep or shallow as you like, come up close to row without injuring plants, cut out all the weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. You widen and narrow as you please between 12 and 32 inches. It's a special favorite with strawberry growers, market gardeners and truckers.



FOREIGN NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND HERBS.

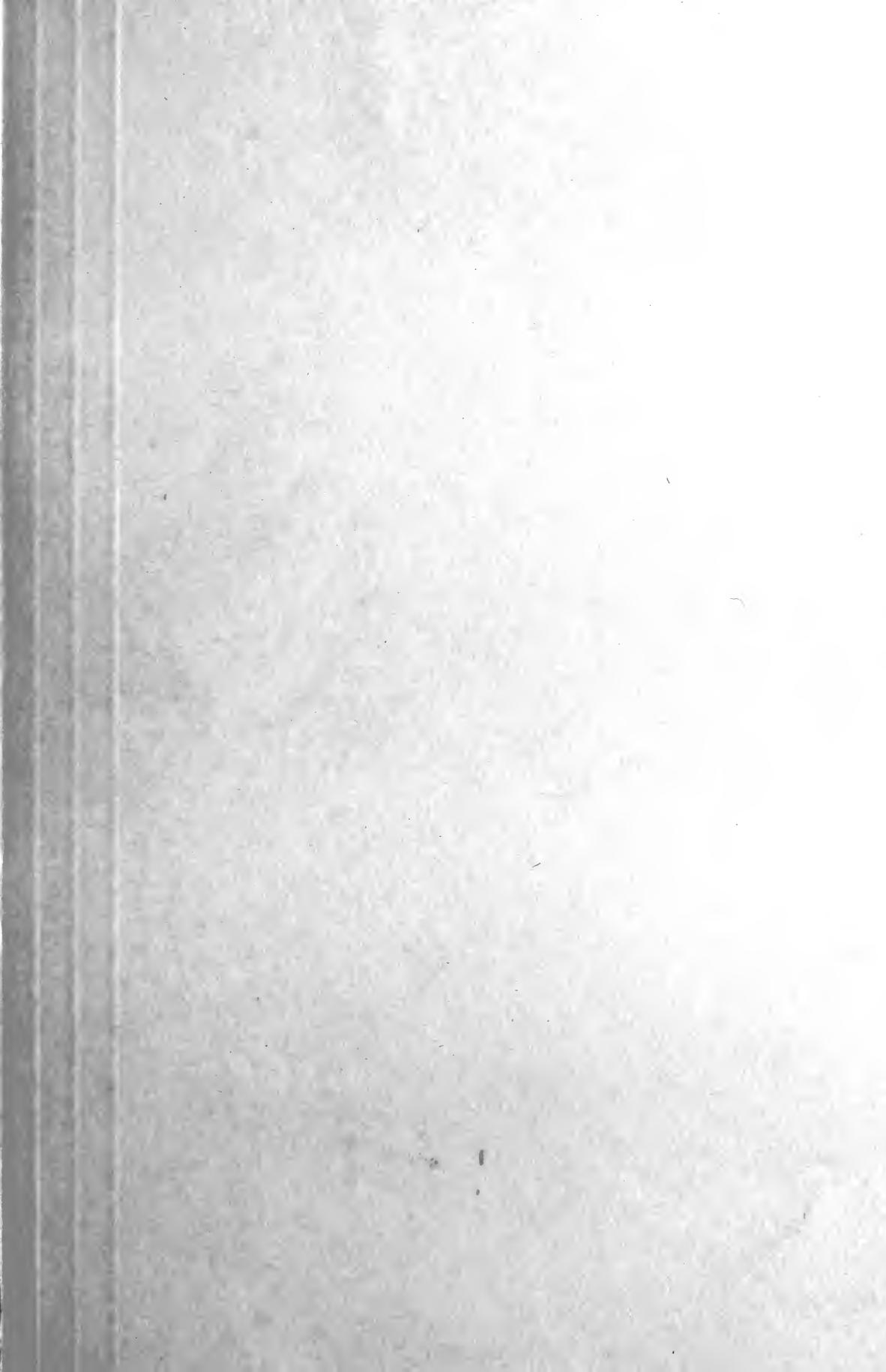
| ENGLISH | GERMAN | FRENCH | SPANISH | ITALIAN DANISH-NORWEGIAN POLISH |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Anise | Anis, Grüner Anis. | Anis. | Anis, Matalahuga. | Aniso, Anacio. |
| Artichoke | Artischoke. | Artichaut. | Alcachofa. | Articicocca. |
| Asparagus | Spargel. | Asperge. | Espirago. | Spargio. |
| Balm | Citronen-Melisse. | Melisse citronnelle. | Toronjil, Citronella. | Melissa. |
| Beans | Bohnen. | Hariocots. | Habichuela. | Faginoli. |
| Beet | Rübe. | Betterave. | Remolacha. | Barbabietola. |
| Borage | Boretsch. | Bourrache. | Borraja. | Boragine. |
| Brussels Sprouts | Rosenkohl. | Chou de Bruxelles. | Bretones de Bruselas. | Cavoio di Brusselles. |
| Cabbage | Kopfkohl, Kraut. | Chou pommeé. | Col repollo. | Cavolo cappuccio. |
| Cabbage, Savoy | Wirsing. | Chou de Milan. | Col de Milan. | Cavolo di Milano. |
| Caraway | Feld-Kümmel. | Cumin des prés. | Comino. | Carvi. |
| Carrot | Carotten, Mohren. | Carotte. | Zanahoria. | Carota. |
| Cauliflower | Blumenkohl. | Chou-fleur. | Coliflor. | Cayoloflore. |
| Celery | Sellerie. | Céleri. | Apio. | Sedano. |
| Celeriac | Knoll-Sellerie. | Céleri-rave. | Apio-nabo. | Sedano-rapa. |
| Chicory | Cichorienwurzel. | Chicorée sauvage. | Achicoria. | Cicoria selvatica. |
| Coriander | Coriander. | Coriandre. | Culantro. | Coriandolo. |
| Corn Salad | Feldsalat. | Mâche. | Canonigos. | Valeriana. |
| Corn. | Mais. | Mais. | Maiz. | Mais. |
| Cress | Garten-Kresse. | Cresson alénois. | Mastuerzo. | Agretto. |
| Cress, Water | Brunnenkresse. | Cresson de fontaine. | Berro. | Nasturzio aquatico. |
| Cucumber | Gurken. | Concombre. | Cohombro. | Cetriolo. |
| Dandelion | Löwenzahn. | Pissenlit. | Diente de leon. | Dente di leone. |
| Dill | Dill. | Aneth. | Eneldo. | Aneto. |
| Egg Plant | Eierpflanze. | Aubergine. | Berengena. | Petronciano. |
| Endive | Endivien. | Chicorée Endive. | Endivia. | Indivia. |
| Fennel | Fenchel. | Fenouil. | Hinojo. | Finocchio. |
| Garlic | Knoblauch. | Ail. | Ajo. | Aglio. |
| Horse Radish | Meer Rettig. | Raifort sauvage. | Taramago. | Rafano. |
| Kale | Blätterkohl. | Chou vert. | Breton, Berza. | Cavolo verde. |
| Kohl Rabi | Knollkohl. | Chou-rave. | Col rabano. | Cavolo rapa. |
| Lavender | Lavendel. | Lavende. | Espliego. | Lavanda. |
| Leek | Porree, Lauch. | Poireau. | Puero. | Porro. |
| Lettuce | Lattich, Kopfsalat. | Laitue. | Lechuga. | Lattuga. |
| Marjoram | Majoran. | Marjolaine. | Mejorana. | Maggiorana. |
| Melon | Melone. | Melon. | Melon. | Popone. |
| Melon, Water | Wasser-Melone. | Melon d'eau. | Sandia. | Melone d'aqua. |
| Mushroom | Schwamm. | Champignon. | Seta. | Fungo pratajolo. |
| Nasturtium | Kapuciner Kresse. | Capucine. | Capuchina. | Nasturzio. |
| Okra | Ocher. | Gombaud. | Gombo. | Ocra. |
| Onion | Zwiebel. | Ognon. | Cebolla. | Cipollo. |
| Parsley | Petersilie. | Persil. | Perejil. | Prezzemolo. |
| Parsnip | Pastinake. | Panaïs. | Chirivia. | Pastinaca. |
| Peas | Erbse. | Pois. | Guisante. | Pisello. |
| Pepper | Pfeffer. | Piment. | Pimiento. | Peperone. |
| Pumpkin | Melonen-Kürbiss. | Potiron. | Calabaza totanera. | Zucca. |
| Radish | Radies. | Radis. | Rabánito. | Ravanello. |
| Rhubarb. | Rhabarber. | Rhubarbe. | Rubarbo. | Rabarbaro. |
| Rosemary | Rosmarin. | Romarin. | Romero. | Rosmarino. |
| Rue | Raute. | Rue. | Ruda. | Zafferano. |
| Saffron | Safran. | Safran. | Azafrañ. | Salvia. |
| Sage | Salbei. | Sauge. | Salvia. | Salsifis. |
| Salsify | Haferwurzel. | Oseille. | Acedera. | Salsifis blanco. |
| Sorrel | Sauerampfer. | Sarriette annuelle. | Ajedrea comun. | Acetosa. |
| Summer Savory | Bohnenkraut. | Sarriette annuelle. | Ajedrea comun. | Santoreggia. |
| Spinach | Spinat. | Epinard. | Espinaca. | Spinace. |
| Squash | Kürbiss. | Courge. | Calabaza. | Zucca. |
| Thyme | Thymian. | Thym. | Tomillo. | Timo. |
| Tomato | Liebesapfel. | Pomme d'Amour. | Tomate. | Pomo d'oro. |
| Turnip | Weisse-Rübe. | Navet. | Nabo. | Navone. |
| Wormwood | Wermuth. | Absinthe. | Ajenjo. | Assenzio. |

PARCEL POST RATES ON MERCHANDISE.

| 1 Zone 50 miles 1 lb., 5c | 2 Zone 150 miles 6c | 3 Zone 300 miles 7c | 4 Zone 600 miles 8c | 5 Zone 1,000 miles 9c | 6 Zone 1,400 miles 10c | 7 Zone 1,800 miles 11c | 8 Zone All outside 7th Zone 12c |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|

FOR EACH POUND OR FRACTION ADDITIONAL

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| Add 3c | 4c | 5c | 6c | 7c | 9c | 10c | 12c |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|





POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY FOODS.

| | Per 100 | Per 100 |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| Oyster Shell Digester and Shell | | Meat Meal, Flesh Grower and Egg |
| Former | \$0.75 | Producer. \$2.75 |
| Complete Grits, Digester and Tonic.. | .85 | Ideal Poultry Food, Flesh Grower and |
| Bone Meal, Digester and Shell For- mer. | 2.75 | Egg Producer. 3.25 |
| Digester Tankage, Digester and Shell | | Blood Meal, for Calves, Prevents |
| Former. | 3.00 | Scours. 3.75 |
| | | Blood Flour, for Calves, Prevents |
| | | Scours. 4.00 |

SPECIAL MISSOURI POULTRY FOOD.

A Combined Chick and Chicken Food, composed of wheat, kaffir corn and other ingredients, altogether constituting well balanced poultry ration. None better; try it and be convinced; per 100 lbs., \$2.00.

OYSTER SHELL AND BONE.

For the safe and profitable handling of eggs, a good Shell is indispensable, and one that Biddy cannot furnish without proper food.

Oyster Shell and Bone furnishes this in the most available, as well as in the cheapest form, and in addition is a promoter of good health.

Our Oyster Shell is dried by a hot air process, which retains all the desirable qualities, and is then crushed to the proper size to be most readily available, after which it is screened so that there may be no waste.

COMPLETE GRIT.

A digester is as necessary to the health of a fowl as food, and it must first be hard so that it may remain rough under the contraction and relaxation of the gizzard, and it should be light colored as this attracts the eye of the fowl, and causes it to be eaten greedily.

A Grit that contains medical qualities, such as Iron, Magnesia and Sulphur, is especially valuable because it tones up the system and purifies the blood. These features are strongly marked in our Complete Grit, and we offer it as an unexcelled article for this purpose.

IMPORTANT—READ THIS!

We supply with this catalogue, a special envelope, in which you may enclose your order and money, and mail by a Registered Letter. Money Order, Express Money Order or Bank Draft need not be registered. Postage stamps taken the same as money in any amount.

NOTICE REGARDING POSTAGE

We deliver all Garden Seeds in packet, oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4 lbs., etc., free by mail at prices quoted. For all Grass Seeds quoted on pages 44-54, 8c per lb.; on all Beans, Peas and Sweet Corn, 15c per qt.; and on Onion Sets, 10c per qt. to be added if wanted by mail.

When goods are sent in large quantities by freight or express, the purchaser pays the transportation charges.

The mail is very reliable and many people have learned that they can obtain their supplies hundreds of miles away to better advantage than at their home stores.

In no other line of goods is this more true than with Seeds and in no other line does there exist such peculiarly important reasons for doing so. It may be all right to purchase nails, etc., at your store, but all wrong to risk it for living, vital, vigorous, true-to-name Seeds.

Every postoffice is a branch store, where you can buy Missouri Seeds Co.'s seeds, and if on a Rural Route, Uncle Sam will bring them right to your door.

MISSOURI SEED CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.



Field, Flower
and
Garden Seeds

MISSOURI SEED CO.

1426-28 ST. LOUIS AVE.
KANSAS CITY, - - - MO.